THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful beauty. Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To Curl and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

nov 5—39-1m

Nervous Debility.

THE UNDERSIGNED WHO SUFFERED FOR years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful follies, will send (free of charge) information as to the means by which he effected a cure. Address G. B. STEVENS, 58, No. 124 Nassau Street, New York.

oct 29 w41*

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

nov 12 33-w3mch

SECRETS OF YOUTH.

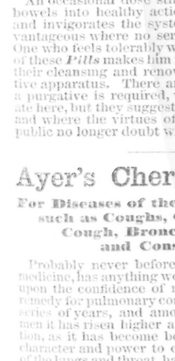
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, with perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar steet, New York.

nov 12 33-w3mch

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than is generally known. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cases are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any mineral or deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* readily cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. No complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, J. W LIPPITT & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 24, 1868—74-eodlw-1tw

TAKEN UP

BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT HIS farm near Rocky Point, on the 20th October, 1869, one Cow and Calf. The cow is red and white color, marked with crop and underbit in both ears. The calf is black and white color, with same mark as cow.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES O. ORMSBY.

nov 25 50-1td-3tw*

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1869 NO. 43

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon privat character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, by admitted.

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A SPLENDID PUMP FOR SALE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUSIVE right for the States of North and South Carolina for the manufacture and sale of **A. Baldwin's Patent Glass Submerged Double-Acting Force Pump**, I hereby forewarn, under the penalty of the law, any person from infringing upon my rights in the same. Intending to manufacture and sell the same, I would be pleased to confer with parties wanting them. The price will range from $20 to $30, according to the depth of the well, for No. 3 yard wells, throwing 30 gallons of water per minute; and No. 2 for railroad stations, throwing 60 gallons, price given on application. This pump has no friction, and the packing will last for fifteen years in a good well. Directions will accompany the pump for putting it up, which can be done in 30 minutes. I will receive orders at Tarboro, Scotland Neck, and Farmville, N. C.—All orders addressed to me at either of the places named will receive prompt attention.

J. L. KITCHEN,

nov 26 42 6m

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482 North Third Street,
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nov 26 42-1m*

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

NOTICE!

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for the passage of an act to annex a part of New Hanover county to Sampson county.

nov 20 46-1tw*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23d, 1869.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Brogden, A bill to repeal section 11 of an act to lay off personal property and homestead exemptions. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to incorporate the Granville Railroad Company. Said Road to run from Townsville through Granville county to some point on the N. C. Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Beasley: A bill to authorize the township trustees to take the privy examination of married women. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lassiter presented the credentials of W. A. Cherry, Senator elect from the 8th District, and on his motion the Senator came forward and was qualified.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to further protect the interests of the State in certain Railroads and to require accountability on the part of their officers was taken up.

Mr. Lassiter offered a bill from the Code Commission as a substitute, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to examine into the affairs of the several Railroads, said commission to have a clerk with a salary of $500 and to report in 1870.

Mr. Graham raised the point of order that his resolution relating to the same subject was introduced first and therefore entitled to precedence. That the resolution of Mr. Welker came second on calendar and the bill of Mr. Respass third, the proposition of Mr. Lassiter to offer his substitute at that stage was out of order, and the chair so ruled.

Mr. Graham's resolution to appoint a Committee of the Senate to investigate the sale of the bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was taken up.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, offered Mr. Welker's resolution as a substitute, which requires an investigation of all the Roads by a Committee composed of three Senators for each Road.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved that the whole subject be referred to a special joint committee, and that they be instructed to report a bill.

Mr. Respass moved to amend by striking out Special Joint and insert Finance, and that they be instructed to report next Thursday.

Mr. Graham called for the previous question, which was lost.

Mr. Respass' motion to refer was lost.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to lay the resolution and substitute on the table, which prevailed.

YEAS—Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Cherry, Etheridge, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Respass, Shoffner, Smith and Stephens—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Brogden, Davis, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, White and Wilson—19.

The bill introduced by Mr. Respass was then taken up. (This bill provides that the officers of the several Roads shall make full reports of their transactions quarterly,) passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, the rules were suspended in order to allow him to introduce his bill from the Code, placed on Calendar.

Mr. Martindale introduced a resolution proposing to raise a committee of three Senators to confer with the Superintendent of Public Works, to ascertain and report what information he has in reference to the management of the various Railroads. Adopted.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Sinclair, a petition from W. L. Steele, Richmond county. Referred.

Mr. Seymour moved that the House go into the election of Doorkeeper. Carried.

Mr. French nominated D. W. Harris, colored, of Edgecombe.

Mr. Vestal nominated James Page, of Randolph.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Argo and Laflin to superintend the election.

The vote was taken and announced, Page 53, Harris 51; so Mr. Page was declared elected.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Reynolds, colored: Resolution of thanks to E. A. Miller, retiring Doorkeeper, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Laflin: Joint resolution for adjournment on or before the 17th of Jan. 1870. Lies over.

By Thos. Sykes, colored: A bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Pou's resolution recommending removal of political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment; the pending question being on Mr. Malone's amendment, asking a repeal of the test oath.

Mr. French moved to postpone one week.

Mr. Pou opposed the motion and asked the yeas and nays, which being ordered resulted, yeas 23, nays 71.

Mr. Pou then called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Mr. Seymour moved to postpone until Friday next, and the motion prevailed.

G. W. Price, colored, introduced a bill to amend the act creating a mechanic's and laborer's lien. Referred and ordered to be printed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The consideration of the resolution maintaining the credit of the State and payment of every dollar of her debt, was resumed, the question being on the motion to reconsider the postponement for one month.

A discussion ensued assuming about the same shape as that of yesterday.

Mr. Durham said it was peculiarly unfortunate for the credit of the State that this resolution was introduced. The faith of the State had already been pledged by the solemn acts of this Legislature and by the signatures of the Governor and Treasurer, with the great seal of the State attached. The resolution was not worth the paper it was written upon, the introduction of it in the face of things threw a suspicion upon the matter, as if there was a latent purpose to repudiate. He was opposed to repudiation; he abhorred the word, but he would oppose the payment of bonds thrown upon the market at 25 cents in the dollar, by speculators and ring men. The bonds that have been sold at anything like their adequate value, he was willing to pay. He opposed this resolution because no sensible man would pledge the State to pay bonds in the hands of agents charged with fraud, selling at from 15 to 25 cents, for which the people would have to redeem dollar for dollar. He believed the people were opposed to repudiation, but this kind of legislation would soon drive them to it. Every honest man revolted at the idea of repudiating honest dets, but when the State is victimized to the extent of millions by sharpers and speculators, it was the duy of righ-minded men to protest and take measures against it.

Mr. Argo also opposed the resolution in quite a lengthy speech, his position being substantially the same as upon yesterday, when he first made the motion to postpone.

Mr. Seymour next took the floor in a long speech favoring a reconsideration of the vote postponing, and advocating the adoption of his resolutions. During his remarks he said: if they were going to repudiate a part of the debt, repudiate all of it; if they were going to take the shame of the thing, take the gain of it also, by repudiating the whole debt, &c., &c.

After some further debate Mr. Seymour called the previous question. The call was sustained. The motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of yeas 59, nays 39.

Mr. Argo was then allowed to withdraw his motion of postponing for 30 days.

Mr. Welch moved to postpone for one week from to-day. The yeas and nays being called, the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 45, nays 61.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Malone's amendment inserting the words "legally incurred and honestly disposed of as to the bonded debt." The yeas and nays being called, resulted in the rejection of the amendment by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Blair, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Long, of Chatham, Malone, McMillan, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whitley and Williams, of Harnett—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Calder, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Crawford, Dixon, Eagles, Ellington, Forkner, Foster, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hilliard, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgins, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Vestal, Vest, White, Wilkie, Williamson and Wilson—64

Mr. Durham offered the following amendment as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That this General Assembly will not recognize as valid any future sale by the several railroad companies of the State, of the special tax bonds, authorized by Acts of the General Assembly at the regular session of 1868-'69, at a price less than sixty per cent. of their par value.

Mr. Pou next obtained the floor and argued for some time in advocacy of a substitute offered by himself when the matter was first brought forward.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question, when,

On motion of Mr. Argo, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to abolish the Special Court of the city of Wilmington. Placed on the Calendar.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Stephens, of a bill to charter a Railroad Company. Said road to run from Yanceyville to Danville, Va.

Mr. Shoffner, of a bill to raise a sinking fund to purchase North Carolina bonds; also of a bill to tax steam distilleries of whiskey.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to continue *per diem* and mileage of the officers and members of the General Assembly the same as that allowed them the two preceding sessions. Passed.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eppes, colored, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey and Stephens—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beall, Brogden, Graham, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, White, Winstead and Wilson—15.

Bill to further protect the interests of the State in the several Railroads. (This bill provides that the officers of the several roads shall make full roports of their transactions quarterly.) Passed—yeas 27, nays 7.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Davis, Eppes, colored, Galloway, colored, Harrington and Moore, of Yancey.

CALENDAR.

Bill to abolish the Special Court of Wilmington, and a substitute for the same from the Committee on the Judiciary.—[This substitute proposes to abolish quarter sessions and make them daily; limits its jurisdiction to the city; fixes the salary of the Judge at $1,000 and Justices fees, in lieu of $3,000; increases its jurisdiction so as to include petty larceny; the Marshall of the city to be Sheriff of the Court, and the Cleck of the Court is to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.]

Messrs. Murphy, Robbins, Graham, Lindsay and Jones, of Mecklenburg, opposed the substitute, and urged the adoption of the original bill as citizens of Wilmington and of New Hanover county desired that the Court should be abolished, they were anxious to comply with the wishes of the people who were interested in the matter, and who had made complaint to the General Assembly in a petition numerously signed.

A. H. Galloway, colored, was in favor of submitting the question to the people of Wilmington.

Mr. Brogden favored the adoption of the substitute. Pending its consideration the hour for the special order arrived.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act to investigate the affairs of the Railroad Companies hereinafter named. [This bill authorizes *the Governor to appoint* a Commission of five members to make said investigation. Such investigation shall include the period of time since the 1st day of May, 1868, said report to be made *to the Governor* before 1st day of August, 1870, and shall submit the same to the *next session of the General Assembly*, said Commission is empowered to employ council, who shall receive compensation not exceeding *five hundred dollars*, said Commission is to receive $5 per day, together with all actual expenses incurred for mileage or otherwise, *in going to or from meetings of the Commission*, said Commission is authorized *to employ a Clerk at a per diem not to exceed $5 per day*; and said Commission is authorized to send for persons and papers under the summons of its Clerk or Chairman.

This bill was discussed at length.

Mr. Etheridge moved its further consideration be postponed until the 1st of December. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Barnett introduced following bill in regard to selling the State's interest in the N. C. R. R. and A. & N. C. R. R.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Sec. 1st: That the Public Treasurer of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to publish for sale in the Standard and Sentinel, the New York World and Tribune, the entire interest of the State in the North Carolina R. R., and the Atlantic and North Carolina R. R.

Sec. 2d: That said publications shall be for sealed proposals payable in North Carolina bonds, bearing date prior to the 1st day of May A. D. 1861, said proposals to be opened and examined on the 1st day of January, 1870.

Sec. 3d: That the said Treasurer, if he deem it expedient, after carefully examining said proposals, shall have full power and authority to sell and convey to the highest bidder the entire interest of the State in the said Railroads, said conveyance to be subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for next Wednesday.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution maintaining the honor and good faith of the State in regard to the Public Debt.

The question being upon Mr. Seymour's call for the previous question, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday.

The call was sustained.

Mr. Ellis was allowed to withdraw his Proviso

The question recurred upon Mr. Durham's amendment, (published yesterday.)

The yeas and nays being called, resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Harris of Franklin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks High, Hodgin, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Humphries, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, Kinney, Long of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Nickson, Painter, Parker, Rea, Robinson, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Martin, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Whitley, Williams of Harnett, Wilson.—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Candler, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris of Wake, Hinnant, Hudgings, Ingram, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Laflin, Leary, McCanless, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Pou, Price, Proctor, Renfrow, Robbins, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stanton, Stevens, Vest, White, Wilkie, Williamson.—49.

The question recurring upon Mr. Pou's substitute, (published before) which was put to a vote and rejected.

The question was then upon the resolution as amended, when, Mr. Durham said that he was as much opposed to repudiation as any one, but he deemed the introduction of this resolution as very unfortunate. He was perfectly willing to vote for a well guarded bill maintaining the credit of the State. As he deemed the direct rejection of this would be rather imprudent, he hoped Mr. Seymour would either withdraw it or postpone for sometime.

Mr. Seymour said that the Republican party had been whipped in a square fight. He would vote against the resolution in its present shape.

After some debate Mr. Seymour was allowed to withdraw the resolution.

CALENDAR.

Resolution petitioning Congress to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba.—Referred.

The resolution fixing the *per diem* of members of the Legislature at $4, Presiding officers $7, clerk $5, doorkeepers $4, was on motion of Mr. Stevens, indefinitely postponed.

Resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill for the relief of the people, by taxing executions on old debts, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Foster indefinitely postponed.

Resolution raising a committee to examine alleged frauds in the management of the various Railroad bonds, introduced by Mr, Welch. (Published before.)

Mr. Sinclair would support the resolution if made general but thought the present resolution was partisan in its spirit.

Mr. Justice offered an amendment that in addition to the roads mentioned, the investigation shall extend to the management of all railroad appropriations by the State since May 1865.

Mr. Welch accepted the amendment.

Mr. W. disclaimed any intention of being influenced by partisan motives. He had conversed with Republican Presidents of Roads and they were anxious for the investigation.

Mr. Ingram moved to amend by striking out all after the word "appropriations" and insert the words "have been made at any time."

Mr. Sinclair thought they had better go back to the days of Adam.

Mr. Welch accepted the amendment.

Mr. Ellis offered a substitute appointing Messrs. Winstead, Wilson, Welker, Graham and Jones of Mecklenburg, of the Senate, and Messrs, Pou, Meadenhall, Parker, Stanton, Welch, Jarvis, and Durham of the House, a committee to examine into the affairs of all the Roads. (The substitute being a long one will be published at another time.)

Mr. Welch accepted the substitute.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS,—Messrs, Carson, Crawford, Eagles, Foster, Hudgings, Kinney, Laflin, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Proctor, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Bodie, Candler, Cawthorn, Cherry, Clayton, Davis, Dixon, Durham, Ellis, Ellington, Farrow, Ferebee, Forkner, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly of Moore, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, McGanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore, of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Peck, Pou, Ragland, Renfrow, Robinson, Reynolds, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith, of Wayne, Smith, of Alleghany, Stanton, Sweat, Thompson, Vest, Welch, White, Whitley, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett, Williamson, Wilson, —77.

Pending further debate a message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a substitute for House resolution reducing the *per diem*. The substitute fixes the *per diem* at the same as the two last sessions and legalizes the issue of *per diem* heretofore paid out by the Treasurer.

Mr. Justice moved to concur.

A vote being taken the House refused concurrence by a vote of yeas 36, nays 63.

After some further debate the House on motion adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to abolish the Special Court in the city of Wilmington came up on motion of A. H. Galloway, colored. Its further consideration was postponed for two weeks.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the rules were suspended and the bill to protect the Sheriff of certain counties was taken up.—This bill suspends the collection of tax on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, until the constitutionality of said tax is ascertained.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved to amend so as to extend the same privileges to the Sheriffs of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Wake counties, so far as taxes due by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company are concerned, which was lost, and the bill was rejected.

CALENDAR.

Resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure the loan of $1,000,000 to be appropriated in the purchase of lands to be divided into farms of 20 acres each, for those who are unable to furnish homes for themselves.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to amend, by inserting after "20 acres of land," "AND A MULE," which was lost.

Mr. Lassiter moved to amend by inserting after "$1,000,000," "or its equivalent in public lands" which prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

Resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee to take into consideration the burthens of taxation, and to report some measure for the relief of the people.—Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS,

was then taken up. The resolution for the investigation of alleged frauds in the management of certain railroad bonds introduced by Mr. Welch.

The question was on the substitute of Mr. Ellis, which had been accepted by Mr. Welch.

Harris of Wake, offered as a substitute of the whole, the bill introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. Lassiter, on the same subject.

Mr. Durham said he was in favor of Mr. Ellis' substitute, because it named a committee, a majority of whom could not be bought. If the same course was pursued as in the last investigating committee, it would simply amount to a white-washing affair, and he would move to lay the whole matter on the table. The people believe that corruption in its vilest form exists in the management of the bonds, and demand that this Legislature shall appoint a committee of irreproachable character to investigate the matter thoroughly. He favored the substitute of Mr. Ellis, because it looked toward an honest investigation, the other did not. He was opposed to these white-washing committees, &c.

Mr. Pou said the substitute amounted to simply nothing. He was in favor of the House investigating the matter in Committee of the whole; he thought the idea of naming the committee in the resolution was an insult to the presiding officers, was ridiculous, as the rules specially allowed the House to name committees if it saw proper.

Mr. Moore of Chowan favored the substitute because it gave the Governor power to appoint the committees, and its rejection would be an insult to the Chief Executive.

Mr. Durham said he was satisfied a fair investigation was not going to be allowed; the proposition of Mr. Ellis was making members wince. It was to be presumed that the Governor would be satisfied with the men elected by Directors of his own appointment; therefore he was not the man to appoint the committee. He thought there were members on the floor who would move heaven and earth to prevent the investigation of these alleged frauds. If Mr. Ellis' proposition be defeated any committee that may be raised would simply amount to another white-washing affair.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, advocated the adoption of his substitute in a long speech.

Mr. Pou next took the floor, and while arguing against the substitute a message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill to further protect the interest of the State in certain railroads and to require accountability on the part of their officers.

Mr. Pou resumed his remarks and favored the idea of an examination by the House in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Malone said:

I call attention to this substitute—the first section creates a *commission*—yes, a commission—an *office*, this is in keeping with the past conduct of this Legislature, that is to create *offices*. Another section gives them *instructions* to report by August, 1870. Will this meet the anxious demand of a distressed people, calling for investigation into the conduct of our agents?—Those who in *good faith* ask for an investigation wish it *now*—we want no *delay*—we want to know before we close this session. Another section gives the committee a clerk at $5 per day.

There are other objections to this substitute, and I do not think that five men can be found in this House to vote for the creation of a munificent office—with perpetual existence—equal at least to the Code Commission. Mr. Speaker, we want no more offices—but we want more good faith in the conduct of those entrusted with the destiny of North Carolina.

After some further debate, Isham Sweat (col.) arose and said that $1,500,000 had been appropriated to a road in his section which he believed would never be built.

He was opposed to Harris' substitute and somewhat opposed to Mr. Ellis', because he thought that when matters pertaining to the State's interest involving millions of dollars was being examined that the entire representation should have a hand in it.

He had at first favored Mr. Ellis' proposition but now thought the idea of Mr. Pou a better one.

He agreed with Mr. Durham that a fair investigation could not be had by a committee appointed under the old mode.

Mr. Laflin moved to postpone and make the matter special for Tuesday next.

Mr. Welch said he had offered his resolution in the best spirit and not influenced by any partisan motive and the cry of Party! Party!! was a most flimsy pretext to defeat investigation. Republicans were making the matter a party measure, for they would have a majority in both branches of the proposed committee. They had a majority in both branches of this Legislature and they were responsible for these appropriations.

The Governor was charged with complicity with the "Ring," he (Mr. Welch) did not believe the charge yet it was openly charged, and therefore he (the Governor) could not with delicacy appoint the committee.

Mr. Welch then proceeded to give a sketch of the matters pertaining to the construction of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. Notwithstanding the millions appropriated money could not be had to pay the laborers and that unless money was forthcoming work must stop.

Mr. Pou wished to know if the President of the road had not visited the road during the summer months.

Mr. Welch, I never heard of him West of Asheville.

Mr. Pou, surely he visited his Road at some time?

Mr. Welch, I never heard of him. The newly elected President was at Asheville when he was elected.

Mr. Pou, what salary does he get?

Mr. Welch, $2,500.

Mr. Welch then concluded his remarks by saying that this matter was raising a howl, somebody was getting scared and hurt and that every man who wished to investigate these frauds would support Mr. Ellis' proposition.

Mr. Hodnett favored Mr. Ellis' proposition and opposed the motion to postpone in a speech of some length.

Mr. Vest moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question recurred upon Mr. Laflin's motion to postpone until Tuesday.

The yeas and nays being called the motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 1, nays 90.

Mr. Durham said that it had been argued that if this substitute was rejected and Mr. Ellis' proposition was adopted, it would be an insult to the Governor, Superintendent of Public Works and the presiding officers of the two Houses. Why if you allow the Governor to appoint, will it not offend the Superintendent of Public Works. If you appoint the Superintendent of Public Works, will it not offend the Governor and so on with all of them.

Mr. Sinclair favored the substitute and opposed Mr. Ellis' measure.

After some further debate Mr. Pou moved to lay the whole matter on the table in order that he might have an opportunity of introducing a resolution to make the investigation, in committee of the whole. The motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 21, nays 66. (Here innumerable points of order were discussed, and a host of motions to adjourn made and rejected.)

Mr. Welch called the previous question. The call was sustained and the question recurred upon the substitute offered by Harris, of Wake, (colored) the yeas and nays being called resulted yeas 44, nays 54.

The question recurred on the adoption of Mr. Ellis' proposition. The yeas and nays being called resulted in the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Banner, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Gilbert, Grier, Hawkins, Hicks, Hilliard, High, Hodnett, Horney, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of, Davie, Malone, Mathcson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, of Alamance, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghaney, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Thompson, Welch, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett.—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Carson, Cary, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Ellington, Forkner, Foster, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hudgings, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morril, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Reynolds, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Snipes, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Wilkie, Williams, Wilson.—55.

Mr. Pou offered a resolution, that the House, on and after Tuesday next at 2 o'clock, will resolve itself into the Committee of the whole, each day, to examine these alleged frauds.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the House adjourned.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and in Arkansas.

DEAR BRETHREN:

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of the South in August last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address you on the subject of the Offering on the 3d Sunday in Advent, and to urge its collection in every Parish and Congregation in the South.

You may remember, that the plan of an annual offering was adopted by the Trustees at the meeting of last year, and soon after commended to you by the ten Bishops, (who are ex-officio Trustees), in a Pastoral Letter. For various reasons but few Parishes responded, and very little was given. The hope is earnestly cherished that this may not be the case again.

A brief statement of the condition, wants and claims of the

day in Advent, or if that is impracticable, on some occasion soon after, for such offerings as their people will cheerfully give. And may God incline their hearts to contribute liberally, according to the ability which He hath given them.

All sums collected should be forwarded to Dr. H. M. Anderson, General Treasurer, Rome, Georgia.

ALEX. GREGG, Bishop of Texas.
J. FREEMAN YOUNG, Bishop of Florida.
M. A. CURTIS, Clerical Trustee, N. C.
W. C. WILLIAMS, Clerical Trustee, Ga.
J. M. BANNISTER, Clerical Trustee, Ala.
T. E. B. PEGUES, Lay Trustee, Miss.
November 1, 1869.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

Information Wanted.

Mr. William H. Snyder writes us from Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, wishing to know of the whereabouts of his sister, Maggie Snyder. He says his mother and all the other members of the family, except himself and sister, were lost in the steamer General Lyon, destroyed by fire at sea immediately after the close of the war. The latter remained in Fayetteville, and he wishes to learn something concerning her.

Removal of Disabilities.

Although there is a bill pending in the Senate, introduced last session by Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, providing substantially for universal amnesty to all participants in the late war, a Radical Senator, says the correspondent of the New York *World*, has prepared and will introduce, the first week of the session, a bill to remove the political disabilities of every person who is disqualified from voting and holding office by the fourteenth amendment; and he says he has such information as to lead him to believe that it will pass the Senate without material opposition. Some of the Southern members of the House express their willingness to vote for such a bill the moment the fifteenth amendment is ratified.

The World's Fair at Washington.

Wednesday night, at a public meeting of citizens largely attended, a committee reported that after only two days of canvassing they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of $230,000, including $5,000 from President Grant, in furtherance of the International Fair to be held in Washington in 1871. The announcement was enthusiastically received and followed by additional subscriptions of $200,000. The amounts subscribed range from $1,000 to $10,000. These, with the subscriptions to be paid by the city, make a total of about $1,200,000 secured for that object. These favorable circumstances led to the passage of a resolution definitely fixing the purpose of holding an International Exposition. The committee will assume their canvassing, calling on railroad corporations, manufacturers and others. The prospect is that as much more will be realized. Interest has already been awakened in Europe. Henry D. Cooke, chairman of this and former meetings, has received inquiries from mechanics, institutes and manufacturers of Berlin, Paris, Manchester and other European cities. A gentleman stated he was in London when he heard of the purpose of holding this Fair, and that from what he learned Englishmen would not only exibit their wares, but many of the citizens would avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Capital of this Repulic.

Book Notice.

Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States. By HENRY LEE, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of the Partisan Legion During the American War. A New Addition, with Revisions, and a Biography of the Author, by ROBERT E. LEE. New York: University Publishing Company.

This is the third edition of these memoirs of the Revolutionary war, and its interest is greatly enhanced by a biography of the author by General ROBERT E. LEE. These memoirs of the "struggle for independence" in the Southern States are admirable for their ease, clearness, and conciseness of style, and for the genial and generous spirit and the just discrimination which characterize them. They are worthy of the fame of "Lighthorse HARRY," so gallantly and patriotically won in the Revolution.

The biography of General HENRY LEE, by our present General LEE, is very interesting, especially the letters from the elder LEE to his son CHARLES CARTER LEE. These letters are excellent—admirable reading for youth. They teach the highest principles of honor and the noblest sentiments in all the relations of life, in a spirit of earnest zeal and affectionate devotion.

The work is disposed of by agents. Mr. J. T. JAMES is the agent for this city.—It is peculiarly interesting at this time. The reader may indulge in the interesting and profitable mental recreation of comparing the modes and magnitude of the war of '76 with that through which we have recently passed, and the temper and habits of the men of the two epochs. The contrast makes the war of '76 a rather diminutive affair; but the leaders of that war by no means suffer from the comparison. The young reader will wonder at the simplicity and moderate wants of the Revolutionary age; and he will find in the history of those days examples of devotion to public duty in situations of great trial that will excite his admiration if not surprise.

What a "Dead" Party has Done.

Those who have been endeavoring to build up a new party upon the idea that the Democratic party is dead, have some very stubborn facts to confront them just now. The New York *Democrat* sums up the results of the October and November elections, in order to show that the Democrats have gained a substantial victory. The exhibit comes in this shape: "Among the States Grant carried in 1868, were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and California. These gave him an aggregate majority of two hundred eighty-five thousand two hundred and forty-seven. Among the States that went for Seymour were New York, New Jersey and Maryland. These gave an aggregate Democratic majority of forty-four thousand eight hundred and eleven. Leaving a total majority for Grant in the eleven States mentioned of two hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty six. Those same eleven States have voted within the last two months, for candidates of greater or less importance, but always upon questions of party. One of the eight States that went for Grant last fall, this fall goes Democratic, leaving only seven, which have given aggregated Radical majorities of seventy-five thousand, against two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and forty-seven last year. New York, New Jersey, Maryland and California have this fall gone Democratic, and given aggregated majorities of eighty-two thousand, against forty-four thousand eight hundred and eleven last year. This, instead of leaving a Radical majority in the eleven States of two hundred and forty thousand six hundred and thirty-six gives the Democracy a majority of six thousand five hundred. Within one year the Radical majority has decreased two hundred and nine thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven, while the Democratic majorities have increased thirty-seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine." The latest returns from the election in Minnesota elect the Republican candidate for Governor by a few hundred votes. There are four or five counties yet to hear from; the precise figures, therefore, cannot be given yet. Had the Democracy been vigilant in the canvass there, and worked with the same zeal as the Republicans, that State would have been placed in the Democratic column. As it is, the vote is sufficiently close to show that it is within their reach at the next election. Large gains have been made in the Legislature of the State, and the Republican majority on joint ballot has been reduced more than one-half. In addition to this, Democratic county officers have been elected in several of the Republican counties. All this very plainly shows that the Democratic gains are not confined to one State and one locality, but that they extend to all parts of the country.

Investigation of Frauds.

After a severe struggle the Conservatives of the Legislature have forced the Radicals into an investigation of the frauds alleged to have been committed in the disposal of the bonds issued in behalf of the several Railroads of the State. The Conservatives could not obtain such an investigation as the case required, or such as they demanded in the name of the people of the State, but were compelled to accept such as was permitted by the dominant party. The investigation is proceeding before the House of Representatives in the Committee of the Whole. The objections to this procedure are evident, the chief ones being the slow progress which will necessarily be made and the delay which it will cause to the current business of the session, entailing considerable cost to the State.

We trust, however, the honest men of that body of both political parties, will not be deterred by these and other difficulties which are and will be thrown in their way. Let them be governed only by a patriotic purpose to protect the State and her credit from the speculators and thieves who are destroying both. Men never had more important or nobler duties to perform, and none ever received more grateful plaudits from an oppressed people than will follow the successful efforts to check the fraudulent and extravagant expenditures of the public money now going on. The people see noting but bankruptcy and ruin before them. They look with suspicion and distrust upon every department of their State government. They pay their oppressive taxes reluctantly, because they believe they will be recklessly squandered or corruptly appropriated. These feelings must be checked. This condition of affairs must cease. The causes which give them birth and strength must no longer exist. Confidence must be restored, or there can be no real prosperity for the people of North Carolina.—Let these investigations, therefore, proceed, and in the manner best adapted to the quick and thorough exposition of the matters in controversy. Good men, Conservatives and Republicans, should vie with each other in furthering the work. Party interests should not be considered, for the present profligate expenditure of money will ruin both parties, and crush the spirits of the whole people.

We are not surprised to see the Raleigh *Standard*, while seemingly coveting investigation, throwing every obstacle in the way of it. It professes party objections to this or that manner of conducting these investigations. Party leaders are violently denounced for supporting any measure which looks to an impartial and speedy investigation. Its owner, the infamous Littlefield, we suspect, has a *personal* interest in the delay—in the defeat of these propositions. We see he has hastily left Raleigh, as he did when Senator Sweet's investigation committee began its operations last Winter, and we suppose will remain absent, as he did then, until the Legislature adjourns. The people appreciate these things, and will yet hold these men to strict accountability.

In the meantime these delays and difficulties only serve to depreciate our bonds more and more. These miserable squabbles to protect prominent individuals and defend the party record are rapidly sacrificing the credit of the State. Our bonds are now lower than they have ever been—lower than has ever been reached by the bonds of any State whose escutcheon has not been stained by repudiation. Incompetence and crime are fast doing their work. If the good men of the Legislature fail in their present efforts, the credit of the State is irretreviably gone. Our people will be rapidly driven into repudiation.

Elections in Mississippi and Texas.

In accordance with the proclamations of the President and the acts of Congress, the people of Mississippi and Texas began to vote on Tuesday upon the question of the acceptance of their new Constitutions, and elect State officers, Congressmen, members of their Legislatures, &c. The election in Mississippi closed yesterday, and in Texas it continues until Friday evening.

MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi the democrats have made no nominations, but will support the conservative republican ticket. The nominations for State officers are:

Republican.—Governor, James L. Alcorn; Lieutenant Governor, R. C. Powers; Secretary of State, James Lynch, colored; Auditor of Public Accounts, Henry Musgrove; State Treasurer, William H. Vasser; Attorney General, Joshua S. Morris.

Conservative.—Governor, Lewis Dent; Lieutenant Governor, Eliza Jeffords; Secretary of State, Thomas Sinclair, colored; Auditor of Public Accounts, Andrew W. Wills; State Treasurer, Jos. McCloy; Attorney General, Robert Lowry.

Nominations have been made for members of Congress in the several districts as follows:

Republican.—First district, George E. Harris; second, J. L. Morphis; third, H. W. Barry; fourth, George C. McKee; fifth, L. W. Perce.

Conservative.—First district, J. L. Wofford; second, William Kellogg; third, James Dugan; fourth, A. C. Fisk; fifth, Leroy S Brown.

Both the republican and the conservative republicans favor the adoption of the proposed State constitution, and a compliance with the requirements of Congress, in order that the State may be speedily restored to its proper relations to the Union.

TEXAS.

The candidates for State officers are as follows:

Republican.—Governor, Edmund J. Davis; Lt. Governor, J. W. Flanagan; Comptroller; A Bledsoe; Treasurer, Rev. Geo. W. Honey; Commissioner of Land Office, Jacob Kuechler.

Conservative.—Governor, A. J. Hamilton; Lt. Governor, Albert H. Latimer; Comptroller, Armistead T. Monroe; Treasurer, James W. Thomas; Commissioner of Land Office, Jos. Spence.

Democratic—Governor, Hamilton Stuart; Lt. Governor, James M. Armstrong; Treasurer, I. G. Killough; Comptroller, Frank Carter; Commissioner of Land Office, J. P. Rector.

Of the candidates for Governor, Generals Hamilton and Davis favor the adoption of the constitution. Mr. Stuart opposes it.

CONGRESS.

There are four Congressional districts in Texas, and in all of them several candidates for Congressmen are presented. Some of these candidates have been brought forward by committees and some by newspapers, some are self-announced, and a few have been nominated by conventions regularly held.

In the first district the candidates are: G. W. Whittemore, republican; Colonel James Armstrong, democrat.

In the second district: Captain John C. Connor, democrat: Alvin Wright, conservative; Joshua Johnson, conservative; Richard H. Taylor, democrat; Gen. Horace Boughton, conservative.

In the third district. Gen. Wm. T. Clarke, republican; Gen. B. G. Shields, conservative; Col. Jacob Elliott, democrat; Major Thomas P. Ochiltree, conservative.

In the fourth district: Edward Degener, republican; Major Wm. M. Varnell, republican; Col. John F. Haynes; conservative; Alexander Rossy, conservative.

The South and Agricultural Fairs.

There has been no feature of Southern enterprise since the war which has been crowned with more success than the Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs which have been held during the present Fall. They have served a double purpose. Not only have the recuperative powers and industry of our people been fully vindicated, but they have drawn to our section thousands of visitors, who came with no party ends to subserve, but have seen our people uninfluenced by prejudice and have become familiarized with the productiveness of our soil and the advantages of our climate. These industrial re-unions will do much to dissipate the injurious prejudices existing between the people of the North and South, which owe their existence more from an intolerance arising from ignorance than from any real and substantial cause. We may have had our differences in the past, and each have shown their faith by their works, but these are matters of the past—honorable alike to both parties. We have now to deal with the present and future. Allowing to all the largest tolerance of opinion and sympathy for the past, there remains no good reason why we should not shake hands now, that the future may be alike prosperous and glorious for the whole country.

We were much impressed with the response of a leading New England manufacturer, who had never visited the South, to a letter addressed him by the Editor of this paper, inviting him and his manufacturing friends to the late Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and we regret his inability to comply with his promise to be present. His desire was to visit and mingle with our people, and learn from personal observation their opinions and sympathies, their condition and habits. He acknowledged to feelings—prejudices it might be—towards our section, which he confessed had been gathered in a great measure from reading partisan papers and listening to partisan speeches. He thought these feelings might and would be overcome by mingling with our people—appreciating the fact that we are citizens of a common country, and as such must have common interests and a common destiny. As we have said, we regret that circumstances prevented his coming, but trust upon a future occasion he will not disappoint us.

Not only has there been a very large number of visitors from the North among us on the occasion of these Fairs, and few have returned with aught but compliments, but the speeches and conversations of our representative men have been widely quoted throughout the North, and their views have thus met the eyes of readers whom, during the excitements and misrepresentations of a political canvass, they never reach, or only in such garbled or distorted shapes as to pervert them. Extracts from the recent able and timely speech of General WADE HAMPTON at Macon have been widely published and commented upon in the Northern papers, and those people, who had been led to believe, for party purposes, that this man was yet thirsting for their blood, and looked to forcing negroes again into slavery, held as liberal and Christian views upon the late war and its inevitable consequences as any of the Northern statesmen. He is consequently receiving plaudits from men who, during the Presidential campaign, would have regarded his execution as a national blessing.

In looking over the material advantages of our Fairs it will be well not to overlook these incidental but important political benefits. The citizens of the whole Union must realize the fact that they are one people, and have but one Government. Their division in sentiment must be united. Their peculiar sympathies must be respected. To do this we must meet together on a common platform. Our industrial Fairs furnish this opportunity. Coming together for a common purpose, and each laboring to promote the same objects, a bond of sympathy and interest will gradually unite those alienated by causes which should now slumber in a perpetual grave.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Next Census—The Oregon Central Railroad—Judge Busteed—The Supreme Bench Vacancy—The Treasury—The Forthcoming Message—Cuba—Spain—A Speck of War—Contraction of the Currency, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Nov. 27, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The census committee met on Thursday and considered the bill submitted by General Garfield's sub-committee. It was ordered to be printed. Its essential features are: The establishment of a census bureau under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department; the appointment by the President of a commissioner of the census, whose office shall expire three years from the date of his commission; the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of one deputy commissioner of the census for each Congressional district. The time proposed for taking the census is the month of June, 1870. One very important recommendation, among others to be made by the committee, is one providing for the enumeration of the different religious sects.

The first twenty miles of the Oregon Central Railroad have just been completed. It is expected that Jesse Applegate, Thos. A. Savier and Edward R. Geary, brother of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed, to-day commissioners to examine the road.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee in regard to the charges against Dick Busteed, formerly of New York City, now "carpet-bagger" United States Judge in Alabama, will, it is thought, include a resolution impeaching him of high crimes and misdemeanors. If justice were done, there would not be one in ten of the "carpet-baggers" in the South, who are holding place, who would not at least grace the county jails for their rascality. If Busteed don't get white-washed by his *confreres*, I lose my guess.

It is stated on good authority, that Stanton can have the seat on the Supreme bench to be made vacant by the expected resignation of Judge Grier. Heaven forbid! Not that I expect the Supreme Court any longer to be a safeguard to protect us from Radical violations of the Constitution, for that instrument is laughed and sneered at by those who are educated up to the higher plane of mental development, and the power yet possessed by the highest tribunal in the land will soon be taken from it, Senator Drake already having his speech prepared to advocate depriving the Supreme Court of power to adjudicate on political questions. But to see the notorious, bloody minded tyrant and basely unscrupulous partizan on the bench of a Court that was once graced by a Marshall, a Story, and a Taney, would indeed be humiliating and degrading, though it would be entirely in keeping with our lack of public virtue and disregard of the people's rights, and who so well could mark an epoch of degradation as he who helped to bring it about, the woman hanger, E. M. Stanton.

The discrepancy in the account of the Treasury Department with the New York Bank Note Companies, which caused an investigation and a count of all the sheets and half printed notes, has been fixed—how is not stated. The Boutwell puffers are content to state "that everything has been satisfactorily counted up and note printing is resumed, and the delivery of currency to the Treasurer will be quite large in the future." All of which is very satisfactory and gratifying to the public. But why the scare and what was it.

"Data," of the Baltimore Sun, says in his letter: That the President completed his message yesterday evening, and it is understood it was read at the Cabinet meeting and some of its leading points discussed. In the meantime should any event transpire which would lead the President to conclusions different from those already reached, that portion of the message which treats of it will be altered accordingly." The President must have been very much exhausted by the strain upon his mental powers in copying in "his own hand write" the message that some one, probably Badeau, who is paid for being abroad, compiled from the reports of his Secretaries. On the question of finance Boutwell speaks through Grant who is a mere puppet in the hands of the wily Secretary.

On the Cuban question Grant looms up largely. He has a policy and views all his own, nobody having told him. He has handled the Cuban question himself despite the efforts of Secretary Fish to control him. His instructions to Sickles settled the question of the purchase of the "ever faithful Isle," but he is determined to have Cuba at all hazards, and even now a speck of war appears. The activity which has prevailed at our Navy Yards of late is of easy solution now, and ere Congress meets it is not improbable that the Spanish Minister may be on his way to Spain. General Grant with the instincts of the bully and shoulder hitter thinks all questions should be settled by brute force, by that power he has risen to his present position and by that same means he would blind the people of the country to the history of the past few months. The acquisition of Cuba, with two Radical Senators, would salve over the ugly sore, the gold panic, even at the expense of a war, which would also serve to divert the public attention from the evils that surround us.

John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, is going to introduce a bill authorizing Congress to "make a currency loan of two hundred million dollars, principal and interest to be paid in the currency of the country. The proceeds of this loan to be cancelled and thus get rid of an irredeemable currency for a consolidated bond." This is a very unpopular move with the Western members who are clamoring for more currency, while this bill of Sherman's is contraction to the amount of $200,000,000. The West will go solidly against contraction of the currency in any shape.

Immense Aggregate of Railroad Cars.

In the suit of Joseph H. Ramsey and others against the Erie Railway Company, it is stated in the affidavit that the road possessed last year three hundred and seventy-one engines, two hundred and forty-three passenger cars, sixty baggage cars, and six thousand and forty for freight, making a total of six thousand seven hundred and fourteen engines and cars. Allowing thirty feet to each, the aggregate length would be two hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty feet, or over thirty-eight miles. The number of cars is now probably the same as last year, if not greater.—New York *Post*.

A little girl nine years old was outraged by a man named Schepmons near Ellenville, Ulster county N. Y., on Saturday evening. She was found by her father and his neighbors about midnight terribly mutilated, but still living. On Sunday the news reach Ellenville, and divine service in the churches was stopped to enable the enraged citizens to hunt the villian. He was finally captured, confessed the crime and Tuesday was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Conrad Meier, under sentence for murder, escaped from jail at Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday night, and $500 is offered for his arrest.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

Mr. Richardson presented a petition from Col. Walker F. Leak, setting forth, That some time in 1862, he purchased a couple of $1,000 bonds from a Director of the W. C. & R. R. R., at a *premium of five per cent.* That said bonds were issued under an act to secure the completion of said road, the 16th day of February 1861. The petitioner states further that sometime during the same year he purchased from the State of N. C., five bonds of $1,000 each, issued under an act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury, issued the 20th of December, 1866. He asks the Legislature to consider this subject, and give him what is right in the premises.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Respass: A bill requiring the old Banks of the State to receive their own bills in payment of judgments obtained by said banks, placed on Calendar.

The President ratified an act fixing the *per diem* and *mileage* of the officers and members of the General Assembly, the same as the two preceding sessions.

Mr. Forkner moved a reconsideration of the vote by which an act to investigate the affairs of the several Railroad Companies passed its second reading on yesterday.—The motion prevailed.

He then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Governor's Commission to investigate was stricken out and the duty assigned to the Superintendent of Public Works, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Etheridge moved that the bill be referred to the special committee to be composed of three Senators.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, expressed his surprise at the course of the opposition party and of those personally interested in the investigation, in attempting to avoid or stave off a full and fair investigation of this whole matter, he thought that it came with a very bad grace from those who represent these roads to favor such action, when he saw that the only proper course for the Senate to have pursued would be voted down. He favored the next best that he could get, that the matter shall be referred to the Superintendent of Public Works, but this was not his choice, and if the gentlemen against whom these charges are made are innocent and wish to clear their skirts they should insist, yea, demand a legislative investigation, and the least their friends could have done would have been to have let the bill remain in the form it passed on yesterday. Something had been said in reference to the necessity of this investigation. He heard a prominent member of the Republican party assert in a public speech, only a few nights ago, that the people were alarmed, there were rumors afloat and they were almost universal that there was a misappropriation of the funds placed in the hands of certain parties to construct these roads and that they ("the people") demanded an investigation, was this not sufficient evidence to induce the Senate to go into an investigation. Then why is this investigation pressed with such persistency in one direction. If it does nothing worse it will have a direct tendency to arouse the suspicions of the Public more fully against those who are directly interested.

Mr. Smith said the charges of corruption had not reached his ears until he arrived here, and the Senator from Orange had introduced the resolutions. He recollected that the opposition party had at the last session opposed all these appropriations, and had predicted that this state of affairs would come to pass. He was in favor of going on and pay no attention to such charges, when they come from such a source.

Mr. Murphy said he was tired of hearing party brought into every matter for the consideration of the Senate. The Senator from Wilkes had asserted that the Conservative party was alone responsible for or had brought these charges into the Senate. There had been four propositions made to investigate this subject, one of them introduced by a Conservative and three by the Republican party. So the charge that the Conservatives had alone introduced measures for the investigation of this subject was not true. He thought it was time to stop such foolishness, and the men who made these charges were old enough and ought to have sense enough to know better.

Mr. Beall said, every Senator had indicated by voting for this bill or some other of the various propositions, that an investigation was necessary. The only difference was as to the mode. The present bill on yesterday was adopted by a vote almost unanimous, and now we are surprised with a move to undo our work of yesterday. He thought a Legislative Committee would insure a fair and speedy investigation, and this mode would be much better than to have a Committee appointed by the Governor, or better than to encumber the Superintendent of Public Works with it.

Because a Senator prefers that the Superintendent should investigate this case, the Senator from Granville charges that it is a democratic partizan move. Was not the Superintendent elected by the Republican party by a vote equal to that of the Governor? Did he not stand as high in the party as the Governor? Does not the Senator have confidence in him as a Republican? Now since Republicans and Democrats almost unanimously placed this investigation in his hands, how can the Senator denounce the measure as Democratic and partizan?

Although he preferred a Legislative Committee appointed by the President of the Senate, yet as that had failed, he had voted for the Superintendent; and now if this motion to reconsider prevails, he would again move for a Legislative Committee, because there are points in this bill not specified in the enumerated duties of the Superintendent.

Mr. Lindsay said he desired to make only a few remarks before the vote was taken. There had been a plain and simple resolution to investigate the affairs of only one road, introduced by Mr. Graham, with surprise and astonishment he saw it voted down and another similar to the first, by Mr. Welker, that was also voted down, and on yesterday, by the unanimity of action in the Senate he thought the question had been disposed of, not suiting the views of all the Senate but as a compromise, and to day there is a proposition to reconsider the action of yesterday.

He regretted to think so, but it looked as though there were Senators on the floor who intended to avoid a full and fair investigation, he was sorry to see such a disposition manifested when the people of the State are alarmed in all sections at these rumors of corruption. The Senator from Wilkes living in some obscure valley, perhaps, where the sun don't shine even in August more than an hour during the day, may not have heard of these charges, but nevertheless they are made. He hoped the reference would not be made.

The motion to refer to a special committee prevailed, and the President designated Messrs. Etheridge, Love and Respass as the committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Jarvis: A resolution declaring that an election shall be held for members of the Legislature on the first Thursday in August, 1870.

G. W. Price, (col.) moved to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Durham moved to suspend the rules and adopt at once.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to suspend prevailed.

The question recurred upon the motion to refer.

Mr. Durham said he hoped no reference would be made, but that the resolution would be at once adopted as the sentiments of this Legislature, &c.

Mr. Pou favored a reference. He had not formed an opinion one way or the other.

The motion to refer, after some little debate, prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Eagles, Ellington, Forkner, Gahagan, Gilbert, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgins, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moring, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson—62.

NAYS—Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Candler, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whittley—32.

By Mr. Proctor: A bill for removing obstructions in Lumber river. Lies over.

By Mr. Pearson: A bill in relation to liquor dealers. Referred.

Mr. Malone moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolution requesting the opinion of the Attorney General on certain sections of the homestead act in reference to the liability of homesteads to execution.

The motion prevailed, and after some debate the resolution was adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution requesting Congress to remove political disabilities in this State was taken up.

Mr. Jarvis offered a substitute, that our Senators be instructed to do all in their power to have disabilities of all in this State removed, and the test oath repealed, and to request our Representatives in Congress to co-operate to the same end, and instructing the Governor to forward to our Senators and Representatives copies of the resolutions.

Mr. Malone urged the adoption of the substitute in a few appropriate remarks, which we should like to give in full, but our limited space forbids.

Leary, colored, favored the original resolution.

Mr. Jarvis sustained the substitute in a speech of some length. He dwelt especially upon the necessity and justice of a repeal of the test oath.

The question was announced on the substitute, when Mr. Durham demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted yeas 65, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Ames, Argo, Armstrong, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Boddie, Candler, Cawthorn, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gibson, Gilbert, Grier, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Hudgings, Jarvis, Justus of Henderson, Kelly of Davie, Laflin, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhal, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chowan, Painter, Parker, Pou, Price, Renfrow, Robinson, Reynolds, Shaver, Siegrist, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Thompson, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, Whitley, Williamson, Wilson—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Carson, Crawford, Eagles, Forkner, Gahagan, Graham, Hodgin, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Mayo, McCanless, Morrill, Pearson, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Robbins, Simonds, Smith of Martin—21.

Mr. Pou moved to amend by prefixing to the substitute just adopted, the preamble of the original resolutions, which was adopted after amending by inserting "political and civil" before "equality."

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolution, and resulted, yeas 66, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Argo, Ashworth, Barnett, Barnes, Blair, Candler, Carson, Cawthorn, Cherry, Clayton, Crawford, Dixon, Eagles, Ferebee, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Wake, Hendricks, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Horney, Humphries, Hudgings, Jarvis, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, McCanless, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Robbins, Robinson, Siegrist, Smith of Martin, Smith of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Waldrop, Whitley, Williamson, Wilson—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Gahagan, Gibson, Hawkins, High, McMillan, Painter, Shaver, Simonds, Smith of Alleghany, Thompson—15.

In voting against the resolution as amended Mr. Durham said that this preamble not only said "political" but absolute "civil equality." He wished to know if gentlemen did not recognize marriage as a "civil" relation, and that in voting for the resolution and preamble, gentlemen did commit themselves to the recognition of the validity of such civil relations. Further, that he would not stultify himself by saying that "the time had *now* come for the removal of disabilities," for that would imply that they should not have been removed long ago.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Pou renewed his motion to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution, that the House on and after Tuesday will resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to examine alleged railroad frauds.

After some debate the House adopted a substitute, that the House would convene for an afternoon session and go into the committee of the whole, for the purpose of examining the State's interest in certain railroads.

Isham Sweet, (colored,) said that they had started out to raise committees to examine alleged frauds, they had dwindled down to nothing—just a mere investigation of the condition of the roads, it was a complete fizzle. He thought corruption and frauds in the management of money appropriated by this Legislature to certain railroads, &c. was to be investigated.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, thought the matter had better be postponed until next week. They should have the report of the Superintendent of Public Works, together with the reports of the various Railroad Presidents, before them in acting in the matter. He moved to strike out "1 o'clock to-day," and insert the Tuesday after the 1st Monday in December next.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Durham offered an additional resolution: This committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilkie, moved to insert after the words "various Railroads," the words "Turnpike roads." Adopted.

Mr. Proctor moved to adjourn. Lost.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pou, being appointed by the speaker assumed the Chair, after briefly touching upon matters to be debated.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Pou in the Chair.

By request, the Clerk of the House acted as Secretary to the Committee.

The State Treasurer, Mr. Jenkins, in obedience to a summons from the Committee, appeared and qualified.

The questions and answers were ordered to be put in writing.

The following information was elicited by the examination:

The amount of bonds issued since July, 1868, in pursuance of the acts of last General Assembly in aid of railroads, was stated to be $12,600,000.

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad—$300,000 appropriated, all of which had been issued, and then delivered to J. R. Stubbs, or his Attorney.

Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad—$6,666,600 appropriated; $6,367,000 issued and delivered to G. W. Swepson, or to his attorney; $299,600 hypothecated, i. e., left in the Treasury to secure the payment of the interest.

Eastern Division of the same road—$333,400 appropriated; issued $273,000; in the Treasury $60,400; the bonds issued were delivered either to Dr. Mott or Col. Tate, the Treasurer did'nt remember which; the books would show.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad—$4,000,000 appropriated; $1,500,000 issued and delivered—$1,000,000 to Col. Cowan, and $500,000 to Dr. Sloan; $2,500,000 yet to be delivered.

North Western N. C. Railroad—$1,440,000 amount required by certificate, so much per section; $1,080,000 issued and delivered to Mr. Belo; $360,000 hypothecated.

Western Coalfield Railroad—$1,500,000 appropriated; $1,320,000 issued and delivered to A. J. Jones; hypothecated $180,000.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad—$2,000,000 of mortgaged bonds; $1,760,000 issued and delivered to Mr. McAden by order of Mr. Johnson; hypothecated $240,000.

This completed the number and quantity of constitutional bonds.

Question by Mr. Durham—Has any interest been paid on any of the bonds, if so what amount, and to whom?

Here the Committee arose, agreeing to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The House re-assembled, when Mr. Pou reported the progress of the Committee of the Whole.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The President, Mr. Caldwell, in the Chair.

The President presented a communication from Mr. Barrow, Senator from the 4th District, tendering his resignation.

Mr. Winstead presented a memorial from Miss Catharine Boylan praying the General Assembly to make a proper compensation for her property, taken for the use of the Penitentiary. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Shoffner presented a memorial from R. S. Tucker, showing that he was entitled to a claim against the State amounting to $34,000. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

A message was received from the House transmitting a joint resolution concerning the removal of the political disabilities of all the citizens of this State. Lies over.

CALENDAR.

Bill to repeal certain sections of an act to establish a Turnpike road from Marion to Asheville. This bill created some discussion.

Mr. Respass urged its adoption, for the reason that he could not see the propriety in making such an appropriation for a turnpike road, to run through a section of country where there was not a house in twenty miles, in fact, nothing but a little grass.

Messrs. Beall, Moore, of Yancey, and Blythe opposed the bill; it was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Beall, by a vote of yeas 19, nays 18.

Mr. Beall, in opposing the bill, said the Senator from Beaufort had begun his retrenchment at the wrong end. Last session the Senator had voted for every extravagant railroad scheme that was proposed, and every canal and turnpike in the East. Let the Senator begin his reform with his railroad appropriations, and not attack first some obscure mountain turnpike. If the logical sneer of the Senator had such powerful force against the "green grass" of Watauga, it fell with equal weight on the frogs and terrapins of Adams' Creek, in the gentleman's region, and would therefore sweep away his Adams' Creek turnpike.

Bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the University. Passed is second reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By J. Leary, col.: A bill in favor of the Sheriff of Cumberland county. Referred.

By Mr. Barrett: A resolution that the investigation of alleged Railroad frauds shall commence with the examination of the Presidents of the different roads, from the 1st day of May, 1865, and be full and thorough from that day to the present.

He moved to suspend the rules and put the resolution upon its passage at once.

Mr. Durham said the adoption of the resolution would defeat further investigation.

Mr. Pou contended that the resolution was out of order, as the House was engaged in no examination of frauds, but merely looking into the condition of the affairs of roads in which the State was interested.

The Speaker decided against the point of order, and on an appeal to the House by Mr. Pou, the Chair was sustained, ayes 72, noes 1.

The motion to suspend was then put and lost.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Pou for the Committee of the Whole reported proceedings of yesterday, and the report was received.

Mr. Pou moved that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Malone suggested that no progress could be made by the Committee to-day, and that it should not sit until Monday.

Mr. Vest moved to amend, that the House go into Committee of the Whole next Thursday at 10½ o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Pou accepted the amendment and the motion was agreed to.

The business on the calendar was then resumed.

The bill for removing obstructions in Lumber river, passed over.

Resolution of Mr. Ellis asking Congress to abate the collection of U. S. direct tax on real estate was read.

Mr. Ellis explained that he introduced the resolution to endeavor to relieve the people from the payment of this tax, levied for war purposes, and which would soon be collected, amounting to three or four millions in the Southern States, and its collection from our impoverished people would be particularly distressing.

M

he matter under discussion was post-
d for a few moments, the rules were
ended and several unimportant private
were taken from the calendar, read
passed their several readings under a
ension of the rules.)
e consideration of the tenure of office
ution was resumed.
. Durham offered the following sub-
te:
olved, That in the opinion of this General
bly the term for which the Senators and
sentatives were elected will expire on the
Thursday in August, 1870.
H. Harris, of Wake, (col.) opposed
bstitute and favored the original
osition. (Senate resolution.)
. Moore, of Chowan, also opposed the
itute and favored the Senate's propo-
n.
e provisions of the Constitution were
tful and conflicting, and it was a mat-
which the Legislature should have
pinion of the Supreme Court.
. Pou opposed Mr. Durham's substi-
. Durham, does the gentleman from
on (Mr. Moore,) admit that the de-
of the Court will have no binding
?
. Moore, Yes sir, but we should get
ssioners, and five eminent gen-
compose the Supreme Court.
. Durham, Then the matter might as
be referred to five eminent lawyers of
gh, or any other place. He could
e what effect such a reference would
. If the House was the ultimate
, the reference might as well be made
y other five lawyers. He wished to
of Mr. Moore what the people
ght when they elected them.
. Moore, I don't know what the peo-
ought, I don't see what that has to
ith the matter. They might have
n error as to the construction of this
on of the Constitution.
. Durham concluded by saying that
uld take the responsibility to assert
not one in a thousand of the people
ght that the members of this Legisla-
when voted for, that they were to
for four years, but that the time was
pire in August, 1870.
e substitute was put to a vote and re-
d by the following ballot:
Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Boddie,
r, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Fe-
Gaither, Gibson, Grier, Harris of Frank-
Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett,
Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Kel-
Moore, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Men-
Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Al-
Smith of Wayne, Thompson, Whitley—

Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Car-
Carey, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Gahagan,
Graham, Harris of Wake, Hendricks, Hilliard,
Hodgings, Justus of Henderson, Jus-
Rutherford, Kinney, Leary, Long of Rich-
Mayo, McCanless, Moore of Chowan, Mor-
Morris, Parker, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor,
Read, Renfrow, Reynolds, Simonds, Smith of
Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes,
Vestal, Waldrop, Wilson—35.
. Jarvis moved to amend the resolu-
by striking out after the word
ause," and insert "the Code Commis-
ne, and are hereby instructed to re-
a bill, providing for an election on the
Thursday of August, 1870, for members
e General Assembly."
. Jarvis supported his amendment in
rks of some length. He concurred
the arguments of Mr. Durham. He
an extract from the Constitution
h *makes it* as mandatory that such
ion shall be held.
. Moore, of Chowan, said he would
without expressing an opinion, the
section of the same article, (No. 2
slative Department.)
is section puts a somewhat differ-
phase upon the matter than did
29th.
. Jarvis replied that the 27th section
nothing to do with the matter, as far
e time of holding the election is con-
ed.
e amendment was put to a vote and
ted by the following ballot:
Messrs. Armstrong, Barnett, Boddie,
r, Clayton, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gat-
Gibson, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant,
Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie,
Moore, Malone, Matheson, McMillan,
Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of
Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch,
ley—32.
Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Carson, Carey Cawthorn, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Gahagan, Graham, Grier, Harris, of Hendricks, Hilliard, Hodgin, Hoffman, Huggins, Justus, of Henderson, Justus, of Rutherford, Kinney, Lallin, Leary, Long, Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Parker, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Rowland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilson.

. Durham offered the following sub-
te:
reas, There is a difference of opinion in
d to the term for which the Senators and
sentatives of this General Assembly were
ted, whereas, the people of the State
the members of this General Assembly,
g that their term would expire on the 1st
day in August, 1870; therefore,
Resolved, That the members of this Gen-
bly ought to tender their resignations to
ect on the 1st Thursday in August, 1870.
. Lallin moved to amend by inserting
the word "1870," the words "or
ter."
. Durham said the amendment was
ed to kill the effect of the substitute
alled on the Reporters to note the
.
. Candler said he had been voting
the Democrats because he thought it
t. He would support the substitute.
people thought they had been elected
two years and no more, &c.
. Lallin withdrew his amendment.
. Durham's substitute was voted
n by the following ballot:
Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Banner, Barnes, Boddie, Candler, Clayton, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Grier, Hawkins, High, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Marshall, Painter, Robinson, Shaver, Smith, of Wayne, Smith, of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whitley—32.
Messrs. Ashworth, Barnes, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Dixon, Eagles, Forkner, Gahagan, Gilmer, Grahama, Harris, of Wake, Hendricks, Hodgin, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Lafferty, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moore, of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Parker, Pou, Proctor, Renfrow, Reynolds, Siegriest, Simonds, Smith, of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens, Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilson—47.
The original resolution was then adopted by a vote of yeas 49, nays 33, (a strict party vote with a few exceptions.)
On motion of Mr. Pou the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1869.

The President presented a communication from one Phillip A. Krise, of Lynchburg, Va., relating to the financial condition of this State.
Mr. Lassiter said this was a question in which the people of this State are greatly interested, and when strangers, citizens of other States interest themselves in our behalf, he hoped that it would receive a proper consideration from this body; and in order to accomplish this end, he moved that a special committee of three Senators be appointed to take the whole matter in consideration.
The motion prevailed and the President designated Messrs. Lassiter, Murphy and Richardson as the committee.

CALENDAR.

A joint resolution proposing to adjourn on Monday the 21st of December to meet again on the 31 of January, 1870, came up.
Mr. Lindsay moved to amend as follows: "Provided that no member of either House shall receive *per diem* or mileage during the recess. The motion prevailed.
Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend by striking out the 3d of January and insert the 7th.
Mr. Beeman moved to strike out the 3d and insert the 11th.
Mr. White moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was lost, 14 to 21.
Mr. Shoffner called for the previous question.
The amendments were voted down and the resolution was adopted. Yeas 20, nays 19.
Resolution protesting against any further increase of the State debt.
On motion of Mr. Respass it was referred to the special Committee on that subject.
Resolutions relating to the removal of the political disabilities of the citizens of this State came up.
Mr. Etheridge offered a substitute which was adopted and passed by a vote of 35 yeas to 2 nays, Messrs. Davis and Hyman, colored, voted in the negative.
Resolution instructing the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the special tax on brandy and tobacco reduced, came up and was adopted.
Bill to provide for the funding of the public debt. Passed its second reading.
Bill relating to the duties of the Judges of the Superior Courts was taken up and a substitute from the Judiciary Committee was adopted and passed its second reading.
Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the fees of Superior Court Clerk.
On motion of Mr. Love it was indefinitely postponed.
Bill to require the old banks of the State to receive their own bills in payment of judgment obtained, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Moore, of Chowan: Resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to obtain the payment of claims held against the United States by loyal citizens of this State—lies over.
By Mr. Vest: Resolution for a joint committee to examine into the affairs of Railroads in which the State owns stock—lies over.
Mr. Vest moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to go into committee of the whole on Thursday.
J. S. Leary, colored, moved to postpone the consideration of this motion to Wednesday—agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to incorporate the Valley Railroad, to run from some point on the R. & G. R. to some point on the Piedmont, or the N. C. R. R.—no appropriation—passed the several readings under suspension of the rules and sent to the Senate.

CALENDAR.

The bill to extend the time for the Sheriffs settling with the Treasurer, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.
Mr. Malone moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage.
Mr. Proctor moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary—carried.
A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill incorporating the Granville Railroad Company.
The bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.
Resolution in favor of Henderson and Enniss, of Catawba county, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Claims.
The bill fixing the compensation of county Treasurers—gives 5 per cent. on money received and paid out, was taken up.
Mr. Justice offered a substitute, saying that the county Commissioners shall fix the compensation not to exceed 2½ per cent. on moneys received and paid out.
Mr. Downing moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Salaries and Fees. Carried.
A message was received from the Senate transmitting a substitute passed by that body for the House resolution in reference to petitioning Congress to remove political disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, and the repeal of the test oath act, also, notifying the House of the passage of the House resolutions in regard to the death of Gov. Worth, the removal of the tax on brandy and tobacco, and the resolution requesting the Secretary of State to report the amount expended for stationery under existing laws since the adoption of the new Constitution.
Mr. Justice moved to concur in the Senate's substitute for the "pardon resolution" of the House.
After some debate the question of concurrence was put to a vote and adopted by a vote of yeas 43, nays 36.
On motion the House then adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—A friend who received a telegram from Goldsboro' has kindly furnished us with the following information regarding appointments made by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) at its session just closed at New Berne.—The full list will be published as soon as received:

Presiding Elder, Wilmington District—Rev. Dr. Closs.
Front Street, Wilmington—Rev. W. M. Robey.
Fifth Street, Wilmington—Rev. Mr. Wood.
Goldsboro'—Rev. W. H. Moore.
Raleigh—Rev. J. H. Dally.
The next Conference will be held at Greensboro'.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL has appointed a "Board of Health" to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months session they have reported condemning them all except Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s preparations.—Three of those they recommended the Emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine, which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the Imperial commission say, "no one of them merits any favor whatever, or protection from this Government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The Imperial Government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men, very like that to which experience has led the American people.—Boston *Herald*.

An Hibernian Senator, speaking of suicide, said: "The only way to stop it is to make it a capital offense, punishable with death!"

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Richmond—National Board of Trade Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 1—Noon.

The National Board of Trade met at noon today in the Capitol.
Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Chas. Minnegerode, of the Episcopal Church.
Thos. W. McCane, of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce submitted an address of welcome. The address is as follows:
Before you proceed to the regular order of business, which has convened this Board, I beg leave to perform a most agreeable duty on behalf of members of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and I may add, of this community. We desire in a few sincere and earnest words to express the gratification with which we meet you here in the Capitol of the Old Dominion—We receive you with a warm greeting, and tender you a most cordial welcome. It shall be our endeavor to make you feel entirely at home in our midst. We greet you, not only personally, but as the representatives of so many communities of our countrymen, scattered over every part of this beloved and now happily peaceful land. It is a double pleasure to have this opportunity to cultivate with them that spirit of fraternity which should animate this whole people—the descendants of a common ancestry—the possessions of a common heritage once more moving together toward a common destiny.—And we bid you thrice welcome for the cause and the work in which you are engaged.
These United States, though of such rapid growth and arrived at such high prominence among the nations of the earth, are yet in the freshness of youth. As they mature questions of commercial and financial policy are constantly arising vitally important in their bearing upon the general welfare and requiring combined wisdom and patriotism. So to decide them as to serve the highest interests of the people no labor or counsel can be of more value at this day than such as is devoted to the wise direction of public sentiment in connection with these measures.
As commerce and intercourse are the pioneers of peace and plenty, as they advance prosperity follows in their path, and discord and strife disappear before their aid. We must mainly rely upon that spirit of enterprise and amity which shall break down the natural and artificial barriers now dividing these States into sections for the strength and endurance of those ties which should unite the whole people in the bands of peace and brotherhood, and for the future wealth and power of the nation.
The address was received with applause.
The report of the Executive Council for the past year was read. It shows the National Board consists of thirty-seven constitutent and sixteen thousand business bodies.
Among the most prominent questions to come up, it states, are weights and measures, conveyance of real estate, regulation of joint stock companies, legal rate for the use of money and relations between the debtor and creditor.
In the report there was a tribute to the memory of the late Jas. R. Branch, of Richmond, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Board of Trade who was accidentally killed last summer at this point. Members of the Board rose and heard the tribute read in silence.
The Board then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year.
Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was elected President. On taking his seat he said that he had almost known the commerce of this country from its infancy, and had watched its growth to its present proportions—proportions he said so great that no man in public life could afford to overlook its claims or to ignore the action of such a representative body as this. He thanked the Board for the great honor done him.
The Board then proceeded to the election of Vice-Presidents.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 1—P. M.

After the election of Vice-Presidents and hearing the address of Gen. Walbridge the board adjourned for recess.
Walbridge's address opens with a statement of the national indebtedness and the annual tax to pay the interest on the national and State debts. It showed that the late slave States have a heavier *per capita* tax than the free States, and in view of this fact and the desolation in that part of the country he argued the necessity of national aid to the South that she might recuperate.
The Speaker scouted the idea of repudiation and believed that the national debt could be paid this century. Taxation would pay it, and taxes could be easily paid, if the government aided in developing the resources in the country, whereby the money might be made to pay them. Already the debt by a wise administration, has been reduced seventy millions, and if Grant's administration be supported in its wise course, the country would soon be relieved from the pressure of debt—repudiation was the cry of the demagogues. He closed with an eulogy on Grant's administration.
Applications for membership were received from the Richmond Corn and Flour Exchange Augusta, Ga., Board of Trade and the Petersburg Merchants Exchange.
On reassembling this afternoon, resolutions were adopted, limiting speeches to ten minutes.
Daily sessions from 10 o'clock to 4, were fixed upon.
Permission was given to the Boards of Trade of Toledo, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., and Merchants Exchange of Peoria, Ill., to withdraw from connection with the National Board.
The buisness programme was then commercial.
The consideration of the first four propositions was postponed.
Proposition fifth being uniform measurment of grain was taken up and resolutions adopted that the number of pounds to constitute a bushel should be uniform in all States so long as the bushel is used in trade; that the cental system should be adopted in transferring all commodities usually sold by the bushel, and that measurement by the bulk should be abolished.
Sixth proposition, taxes and short weights. On this proposition resolutions were adopted recommending local boards to adopt the rule that taxes shall be on the actual weight of package at the time of sale in all transactions, and to insist on full weight or measure in articles purporting to be of a certain fixed standard, but which are sold by parcel or package.
Seventh proposition, for uniformity in executing the conveyances of land.
On this proposition a committee was appointed to prepare and recommend to all State Legislatures a statute to be adopted for the form and general requisites of conveyances of lands.
Eighth proposition—Uniform practice in the United States District Courts.
A committee was appointed to prepare a statute to be urged for use in all the United States District Courts in the collection of debts where the parties reside in different States.
Ninth proposition—Local made licenses,
A resolution was adopted that the executive counsel shall recommend to all State legislatures a repeal of all license laws discriminating against non-resident traders.
The discussion of this resolution was animated.
Its opponents took the ground that it was an effort of the large cities of the East to do all the business for the smaller cities of the West and South without paying tax thereon.
Its friends urged that it was in keeping with the spirit of the age, to which these local license laws were opposed, and that it was the result of an enlightened commercial sentiment that domestic free trade is to come and might as well be accepted now.
The resolution was favored by Messrs. Opdyke and Chittenden, of New York, Ropes, of Boston, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Gans, of Cincinnati, Dose, of Chicago, and Hastie, of Charleston, S. C. It was adopted by a vote of 41 to 12.
Adjourned until to-morrow.
The Board got through nearly half of the business on its programme to-day.
The citizens give a ball in their honor on Friday night, in which many prominent men, not merchants, are interested.
The excursion to City Point and return by way of the Petersburg battle fields, takes place at the end of the week.
There are fifty-four members of the Board present, representing the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del, Portland, St. Louis, Charleston, Dubuque, Detroit, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo and Chicago. The Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukie, New York, Richmond, St. Paul, San Francisco and Cincinnati.—The New York Produce Exchadge of Norfolk, Merchants' Exchange of Philadelphia, Commercial Exchange of Baltimore, Corn and Flour Exchange of Boston, and Corn Exchange.

Mississippi Election.

MISSISSIPPI, Nov. 30—P. M.

The election returns are meagre.
The Columbus Dispatch says the election passed off quietly—the negroes voted heavy for Alcorn. There was about two thousand votes polled at Macon. The negroes voted for Dent also at Tupelo, Guntown and Vesina, and out of 900 votes Dent got 500. At Water Valley both whites and negroes voted for Dent—Dent receiving 40 votes and Alcorn 1.
To-morrow will probably increase Dent's majority to 700.

Election in Georgia, &c.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1—P. M.

The municipal election passed off here very quietly. J. V. H. Allen, Democrat, was elected without opposition.
The weather is warm and cloudy.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Noon.

Stocks unsettled but firm. Money 6@7 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, long, 109; short, 109½. Gold 122½. Sixty-two ex-coupons, 53; new, 48¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 48. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 65; Levees, 57½; Eights, 78. Alabama Eights, 93; Fives, 61. Georgia sixes, ex-coupons, 81; sevens, 93. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 42½; new, 32. South Carolina sixes, ex coupons, new, 55.
Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn dull and drooping. Mess Pork firmer—old, $33 25 to $33 50. Lard firmer. Cotton rather heavy at 25¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine, 44½ to 45 cents Rosin quiet—strained $2 10 to $2 15. Freights quiet.

Don't Cultivate Ordinary Land without Manure.

Recollect it costs you, on our average soils, ten dollars or more to make an acre of corn with hired labor, and fifteen or more to make and gather an acre of cotton. If you do not look closely after your hands it will cost you a good deal more than that. Now, every acre cultivated that will not yield crops worth at least the above amounts will not only be no profit, but run you into debt. Larger crops still are required to obtain a profit on hired labor. Lands, then, which will not yield such crops, we must let rest, or manure sufficiently, or we lose money. At least half of our poorest soils, hitherto devoted to corn and cotton, should be thrown out to rest and the balance enriched. How long will it take us to exhaust what little capital we have left, if, for every acre on which we can make a net profit of ten dollars, we continue to cultivate five, which lack from three to ten dollars each of meeting the actual cost of cultivation?—There are few lands which will not yield a profit if commercial manures are judiciously applied.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Executions in December.

During the month of December the following named parties are to be hung for murder:
Owen Hand, to be executed at Brooklyn, L. I.; Jonn Fields, at Williamsport, Pa.; Zachary Taylor, colored, at Butler, Pa.; Dr. Paul Schœppe, at Carlisle, Pa.; Antonio Maurer, at New City, N. Y., Wm. Burke, at Jamaica, L. I.; Joseph Messner, at Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Walsh, at Chicago, Ill.. Max Klengler, at St. Louis, Mo.; Benj. Farhout, in Wyoming county, N. Y.

Queer Conscience.

On Friday last Secretary Boutwell received a letter from a person in Wooster, Ohio, who signed himself "one who loves Jesus." The letter contained a check for $343. The writer stated that the sum was overcharged by him in an account rendered the government. In concluding his letter, he advises the Secretary, in case he does not believe in Revelations, to read "Nelson on Infidelity."

A SELF-EVIDENT FACT.—Whatever else the Spaniards may want, they ought not to want food, for have they not a provisional government?

Some lawyers resemble folks who can sleep in any position; it is immaterial on which side they lie.

Gen. Hardee is to be attached to the Alabama State University.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the officers and employes of the W. & W. R. R. Co., held in Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27th, 1869, Capt. John F. Divine was chosen as Chairman, Ed. F. Cason was requested to act as Secretary, and Capt. W. G. McRae and Wm. M. Poisson were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting with regard to the recent death of Capt. Griswold, for a long time Conductor and Engineer in the service of this Company, submitted the following:
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God by a sudden dispensation, to remove from among us our co-laborer, Collier Griswold, we deem it appropriate thus publicly to record our high appreciation of the meritorious services of the deceased, his unswerving devotion to duty, and his constant and uniform urbanity of character.—Therefore, be it
Resolved, That by his death we have lost a valued friend whose many manly and generous qualities endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact; whose skill and proficiency entitled him to the first rank in his profession, and whose steady adherence to principle constituted a leading feature in his character of an upright christian gentleman.
That we but weakly express the feeling which is universal along the entire Road, and wherever he was known, when we declare our unfeigned sorrow for his untimely death, and extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in this most sad affliction; recommending them at the same time to the mercy of Him who ordereth all things wisely and well.
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished to the Wilmington papers for publication, with a request for the Goldsboro' papers to copy.
Suitable action at the same time was also taken in regard to the death of Mr. Dennis Broderick, for a length of time in the service of this Company.
After which the meeting adjourned.
JOHN F. DIVINE, Chairman.
EDW. F. CASON, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., on the 25th inst, EDWARD EVERETT to LILA, eldest daughter of Col. J. G. Burr, all of this city.
In Georgetown, S. C., on the 24th of November, 1869, by the Rev. Mr. Glennie, Mr. JOHN B. LATTA, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss KATE HALSTON, of Georgetown, S. C.
On the 23d of November, 1869 at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. Branning, Mr. N. B. IVEY, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. to Miss SUSIE A. BUDDINGTON of Western Florida.

DIED.

At Laurinburg, on the 25th instant, of typhoid fever, SUSAN EMMA, only daughter of Susan P. and the late William H. Laspeyre, aged 14 years and 4 months.

The Tunkers.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register gives an interesting account of the religious and social customs of the Tunkers, in which it says:
"There are no means by which we can ascertain the number of communicants in the Tunker Church. If we are not mistaken they do not keep any record. We are satisfied, however, that the number of Tunkers in this county must reach 3,000 or 4,000. The society is growing rapidly.—The title Tunker, we believe, was first applied derisively, and is taken from dipper. They are German Baptists, but do not refuse to accept the title Tunker. We doubt not that in the course of time almost the entire agricultural portion of our valley will be peopled with them. And we will suffer nothing from such a result. They are excellent farmers, and always ready to bring to their assistance any and every really valuable aid in their work."

Mr. Jefferson Davis.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.

Jefferson Davis has been elected president of the Carolina Insurance Company, of this city. He will reside here.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	35 @	37	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each			
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	20 @	21	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	30	
Rio	20 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	23¾	
Strict Mid'g.	23¾@	00	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Anc'r	27½@	28	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 30 @	1 35	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	12 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	6 25 @	6 50	
Fine	5 75 @	6 00	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	35 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 20 @	1 25	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina,	9½@	10	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	18 @	19	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 40	
Northern	0 95 @	1 10	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ℔ ton	130 00@	135 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	2 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	52½@	55	
do bbls.	55 @	60	
Sugar house	60 @	40	
do bbls.	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls.	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	2 90 @	0 00	
Yellow dip	2 90 @	0 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 75	
Tar, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	2 05	
Tar, in ordr	2 20 @	2 25	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal		40 @	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 45 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 25 @	1 60	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	75 @	1 00	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	23 @	25	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	22½@	23	
Middlings	20 @	20½	
Shoulders	17 @	17½	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	35 00 @	35 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	30 00 @	31 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag	2 bush.	1 75 @	1 90
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	1 70	
from store	1 80 @	1 90	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	13½@	14	
C	15½@	16	
B	16½@	17	
A	17 @	17½	
Crushed	17½@	18	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	13 00 @	15 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 50	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
December 2, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Ruled without change in price during the earlier part of the week, but on Tuesday there was a decline of 10 cents on soft, and since then the sales effected have been at $2 90 for soft and $1 75 for hard. ℔ 280 lbs—the market closing steady at these figures, with a moderate enquiry for distillers' purposes. Receipts continue small, and for the week are 1,879 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft	Hard
Friday	267	$3 00	$1 75
Saturday	750	3 00	1 75
Monday	471	3 00	1 75
Tuesday	301	2 90	1 75
Wednesday	90	2 90	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For this article the market exhibited considerable dullness in the early part of the week, and up to the close of Monday not a single transaction had taken place that we could hear of, buyers being unwilling to purchase unless at lower figures, which factors refused to accept. On Tuesday, however, a decline in price was acceded to, and sales were made at 40@41 cents for country, and 41½ cents for N. Y. packages—the market closing quiet at lowest figure. The stock offering is small, factors generally holding off for higher prices. The sales are as follows:

Tuesday	90 casks at	40	cents per gallon.		
Do	400	"	"	41	" " "
Do	72	"	"	41½*	" " "
Wednes'y	12	"	"	40	" " "
Do.	6	"	"	41*	" " "

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—For the finer qualities the market for the week has been almost entirely neglected, and only a few transactions have taken place at about former rates. There is no demand at present, and to effect sales a decline must be submitted to. For the lower grades there has existed a moderate demand, and parcels when offered on market have generally found sale; factors, however, are disposed to hold for higher rates. The sales are as follow: Friday, 319 bbls. at $1 65 for low No. 2, and $1 85 for extra No. 2; Saturday, 715 bbls. at $1 65 for strained, and $3 for No. 1; Monday, 1,490 bbls. at $1 62½ for strained, and $1 65 for strained and No. 2; Tuesday, 460 bbls. at $1 65 for low No. 2, and $3 75@4 for Pale; Wednesday, 333 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $2 75 for No. 1, and $4@4 50 for Pale—℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has been in moderate request during the week, and the sales have ranged at $2@2 05—closing at $2 05, with some enquiry from shippers. The receipts are 553 bbls., which sold as follows: 278 bbls. at $2, and 275 bbls. at $2 05 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—The market continues to be fully supplied with empty spirit barrels, and there is scarcely any demand. We quote limited transactions from wharf at the following quotations: Second hand country, $2 20@2 25 as they run, and $2 50@2 75 for selected, and $2 50@2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75@3 each for new and second hand;—city made, $2 75@3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Scarcely any coming in, and demand moderate at 36@37 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in very good supply at present, and demand light. A few small droves received, and sold on the hoof for butchering purposes, at 8@10 cents ℔ lb. for net meat.

CORN MEAL—Is in full supply, and sells from the mills at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Since the close of our last review the market has generally ruled steady for this article, and up to Wednesday the prices ruled without change. On that day, however, there was a better enquiry, and the price advanced ¼@¼ cent, with a firm market. Week's sales are as follows: 58 bales at 23 cents, 17 bales at 23¼ cents, 117 bales at 23½ cents, 84 bales at 23¾ cents, 59 bales 23¾ cents, and one bale at 24 cents—closing at 23¾ cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate stock, and sell at the following quotations:—Arrow, 6¼@7 cents; Buckle, 6½@7 cents ℔ lb.

EGGS—Are getting rather scarce, and the small lots brought to market find ready sale from carts at 30@33½ cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS.—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and at present there is little or no demand. Sells from store in quantities to suit, as follows: Peruvian Guano, $00@$95; Pacific do. $00@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

The Legislature—Its Term of Office—A Convention of the People.

If anything definite has been determined upon by the Radical party in reference to the term of office of the Legislature it has not yet officially transpired. It has, indeed, been said that at a private caucus of the Radical members of the General Assembly it was decided to hold over until 1872. It is said, also, that the opinions of the gentlemen who constitute the Supreme Court have been ascertained, and that a majority of the Court are of opinion that the Constitution intended the members now in office to continue in office until 1872. We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of either of these statements, not having been at the caucus and not having "seen" any member of the Court. It is true that Senator Sweet, who introduced the resolution referring the question to the Supreme Court is a Republican, but it is true, also, that he declared he would resign his seat in case it was determined to hold over, as he would not consent to be a party to such a wanton usurpation of power. Straws are said to show which way the wind blows, and upon this point it is possible a few extracts from the *Standard*, of the 24th, may throw some light. We quote from an article entitled "Party Discipline":

* * * * "Let each man scan the record of our representatives, read the debates in the Legislature, and deny if he can that while the opposition are united the Republicans are divided, and that apparently the party is dissevered. We sound the alarm. It is no hour for soft words or sweet phrases. And it is no time to dally with men who have forgotten their pledges to the people and to the party.

"If any man is disposed to ignore the existence of the Republican party, who owes his advancement to that organization, let him but raise his hand against it, and he shall fall to rise no more. Down with the disorganizer! Down with the croaker! Down with all sore-heads and whifflers.

* * * * * *

"We learn that many members of the party are disposed to ignore the decision of caucuses, or, in other words, to break through all rules of party government. Gentlemen, we tell you to beware.

* * * * * *

"But we will not, on this or any other occasion, deal with this question with scented fingers encased in kid gloves." * * *

Whether this be the question upon which Radicals are disposed to ignore the decision of the caucus we cannot say. We feel sure, however, that it must have been a very flagrant party offence to have called forth so unsparing a use of the party lash at the hands of the "official organ." If Senator Sweet be indeed the unfortunate individual threatened with such dire punishment, he is the more to be pitied, for the reason that he has once before, if we are not mistaken, fallen under the ban of his party. We trust, however, that he will do his duty regardless of every consideration save the honor and welfare of North Carolina.

Certain Senators have announced their intention to resign and go before their constituents for re-election in case an attempt is made to hold over. With all due deference to these gentlemen, we do not see how this course will help matters if they return to the same body they left.—As soon as they return to their seats and shall have taken anew the oaths of office there will be precisely the same obligation upon them to resign a second and an infinite number of times as there was to resign the first time. In other words, by their resignation and re-election they canno convert into a legal legislature a body of men that constitute no legislature at all, and that, by its very assembling as a legislature, becomes guilty of one of the highest crimes known to the law of the land. If the individuals who now constitute the General Assembly of North Carolina should meet in the Capitol at Raleigh, after August 1870, and by virtue of their election in April 1868, claim and exercise the rights of members of the Legislature, they will be either legal legislators or they will be criminals liable to indictment and prosecution. If they be criminals acting in violation of the law, no man elected at a special election after August 1870, and who, on that account, may claim to have been elected to a lawful Legislature, can sit and act with them without becoming a party to the criminal proceedings.

We cannot see how a resignation from, and re-election and return to, this same Legislature, if it be an illegal assembly, can accomplish any good purpose.

As we have said before, we are of opinion that it properly belongs to the Courts to determine this question. We trust the Courts will consider it without reference to party interest or caucus dictation. In any event, we think there is as much hope of a fair and unbiased decision from the Supreme Court as from the Legislature. The Court will eventually have to decide the matter, for it is not to be expected that the plain letter of the Constitution can be disregarded without an appeal to the tribunal established to afford relief in just such cases. No case can come before the Court, however, until after the first Thursday in August 1870.

We are not sure, as we have before intimated, whether the Court will respond to the resolution of Senator Sweet by any expression of opinion. There is one precedent for complying with the request made in the resolution and one against such a course. The adverse precedent was made recently when this present Supreme Court refused to give expression to any opinion in reference to the Homestead question. The other precedent was established in 1849 by the old Supreme Court in giving an opinion upon certain questions propounded by the Senate in reference to the contested election between Messrs. BERRY and WADDELL from Orange. Chief Justice RUFFIN, in communicating the opinion of the Judges, says:

"Although not strictly an act of official obligation, which could not be declined, yet from the nature of the questions and the purposes to which the answers are to be applied—being somewhat of a judicial character—the Judges have deemed it a duty of courtesy and respect to the Senate to consider the points submitted to them and to give their opinions thereon."—5th Iredell's Equity—Appendix.

We do not feel at all certain that the Radical party can be made to act unitedly upon this question. That many Radicals, in and out of the Legislature, desire to continue the present incumbents in office is beyond dispute. We think it is also beyond dispute that there are Radicals who are looking to the future and who, realizing the fact that as sure as the sun shines North Carolinians will eventually rule North Carolina, and for her own good and not in the interest of any other State or section or people, are so shaping their course as to clear their skirts as much as possible from the mud and mire and filth and corruption that has accumulated upon them. One short year ago the most sanguine man in Tennessee had no hope that the day of deliverance was at hand. Then ninety thousand citizens were disfranchised and the government was in the hands of oppressors. Now the sovereign people are preparing to meet in Convention and Tennessee, "the Volunteer State," is herself again.

North Carolinians, too, will ere long meet in Convention, for the far-seeing Republicans will do here as they did in Tennessee and prepare for the approaching storm by yielding to the wishes of the people.

The Legislature and State Credit.

The publication of the proceedings of the Legislature may seem to some as a useless and extravagant waste of space. Too many are apt to regard their perusal as an uninteresting and worthless consumption of time. But there is no citizen of the State, however humble and poor, who has not a vital interest in them. Every tax-payer, especially, should make himself thoroughly acquainted with what is being done for his relief or oppression. Every North Carolinian ought to know what is being done for the honor or humiliation of his State. Every voter should investigate in what manner his representative is performing his trust.

We do not believe that any one has read the proceedings of the Legislature, yet in the second week of the session, without mortification and alarm. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that every interest of the State is to be sacrificed to meet the demands of party. The people had a right to suppose that the credit of the State was a question of such paramount, such vital importance, that every personal and political interest must be made to yield to it. Certainly the continued success of the dominant party, and the State's interest in her works of internal improvement, if not the solvency of her citizens, are involved in maintaining the credit of the State.

Every sensible man knows that something more than the amount of our indebtedness and our inability to pay the maturing interest upon our old debt forces North Carolina bonds down to the bottom of the list. There is a terrible meaning in the fact that our "special tax" bonds only bring thirty-five cents on the dollar, and every day shows a decline. This does not indicate the true value of the credit of the State. God forbid that North Carolina credit should be judged by this standard. There is a want of confidence in the legality of these bonds. There is a want of confidence in the men who have the control of them. There is a want of confidence in the honesty and incorruptibility of our Courts, of our Executive. There is a want of confidence in everything done by our State government.

Conscious of the true condition of affairs, patriotic men, Senators in the General Assembly, Democrats and Republicans, took immediate steps to remedy the crying evils. Fraud and corruption had done its damning work, and its authors, promoters and agents, were basking in the false sunshine of their successful crimes. Speculators and thieves, in and out of the Legislature, were enjoying the fruits of their criminal labors. The honor and credit of the State cried aloud for relief and protection. The remedy was manifest and readily obtained. Three resolutions looking to the investigation of corruption in the disposal of the bonds issued in favor of the Western North Carolina Railroad were introduced and persistently pressed upon the Senate. Party curs, white and black, fed and unfed, some of them reeking in the corruptions charged, were hounded on by the "Ring Masters." The Governor and his corrupt agent, Littlefield, took position in the lobby, *as if afraid of the proposed investigation*, and whipped in their contumacious friends, and virtually killed one and all of the propositions. Senator Lassiter, a man once respected and honored, and who should now be above serving as the tool of such men, came to the relief of the thieves by proposing and having passed a resolution delaying all investigations until such time that the State will neither have a bond to dispose of, nor the credit to issue one. We refer to the published proceedings elsewhere.

Where, we ask, is the remedy? Does Governor Holden and his Legislature desire to force the people into repudiation? If Governor Holden be honest, and be not directly interested in the corruptions which are destroying the credit of the State, why does he make Littlefield the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and place in his hands millions of dollars of the bonds of the State, when it is said, upon apparently good authority, that this man has used three millions of dollars of these bonds in his corrupt Florida transactions? Why stands he in the lobby of the Senate in acknowledged cooperation and confidence with this more than suspected man, using his influence to defeat investigation into alleged corruptions? Why is he officially and socially associated with such men? Can it be possible that the rumors, nay the open assertions upon the lips of everybody, that the Governor and the Supreme Court are in the pay of these men be true? We trust not. But the common belief is doing its work. The confidence of the people in their Courts and in their Executive is gone. They begin to look with suspicion upon those in whom confidence is the mainspring of the government itself, and without which it becomes a mockery.

There must be a change. Investigations must be permitted and honestly forwarded. Criminals must be exposed and punished. Party discipline and party success cannot and must not stand in the way of the general welfare. Official and unofficial thieves must not longer trifle with the prosperity of the State. The good name of North Carolina, her credit and honor, must be protected, regardless of personal or political consequences.

The Southern University.

We publish this morning in another column a document containing an appeal in behalf of this institution, and in calling special attention to it, we desire to offer some hastily written thoughts in regard to the wants of the South in this matter of instruction in the higher grades of learning.

One of the saddest consequences of our melancholly fate since the war, is the entire loss to us of all of our own public schools and Colleges, few as they were.—The Carolinas have seen theirs worse than destroyed, and the ebbing tide of blood carries away with it all traces of what the States farther South and West of us have been years in building and adorning, so that from the Virginia line to the Rio Grande there was not left standing one single institution worthy of support. Was there ever before, in the history of any enlightened people, such an intellectual waste. Not one oasis, not one cool spring of knowledge in all this, the fairest land of earth. No true Southern man can look with complacency upon such a spectacle; and thinking men almost sicken and turn away when they ask themselves the question, where are those who are soon to shape our destiny to get their intellectual food, at what fountains shall they drink? Virginia, to be sure, has saved her noble University; her Military Institute has been restored, and the great name of ROBERT LEE has elevated Washington College to the condition of an institute of the first class. But everybody sees that those schools are too far away from most of the Southern people; middle and poorer classes can never reach them, and in the present financial condition of the South who can call himself rich? Now let us examine this matter a little more closely.

We do not wish to write in bitterness; we do not wish to stir one touch of resentment, or to awake one revengeful thought. Matters of this sort should be lifted above strife, above the appeals of the partisan. But looking back over the terrible past; looking up to where our brothers in arms are at peace, we believe if we would hear their voices; if the noble army of our martyrs could speak to us from the shining lands it would be in some such language as this: The precious gift of our blood and lives has failed to free you from political slavery; it has failed to break the bonds that bound your bodies, but there is a freedom you yet may win. Grasp it, take it, never, never lose it, and even in all this your desolation, in the midst of all this, your darkness, in all the depths of your mighty sorrows we can say to you if you prize aright your opportunities now, we will not have died in vain. Although political, commercial, and in a measure, social necessities, require a close intercourse with the North, yet, intellectually, you may be free. Too many precious lives have been lost; too much blood has been spilt; too many sacrifices have been made to lose *all*. Wrest yourselves from your literary thraldom and you will be free. Build up your own places of learning, fill them with your own men, and your children will enter upon the duties of life free from the moral, social and intellectual corruption they would bring away from Northern schools and Northern society.

Any man who looks about him in the interest of morals and religion must see that there is something radically wrong, something rotten at the roots of the whole Northern system of education. Else how comes it that such creatures as Wendell Philips, Thad. Stevens, Jno. W. Forney, Sumner, Beecher, Anna Dickerson, Ben Butler, Harriet Beecher Stowe,—yes, and even Grant—are exponents of the status of the people—not accidents merely—but representative men. How comes it that almost all of their reformed religious organizations are so corrupt that no christian man south can stand on the same platform and pray to the same God. What Presbyterian south, of either school, can shake hands with his Northern brother? Which of the various branches of the Wesleyan Societies can harmonize with their Northern allies? What Southern Baptist would not throw cold water upon any attempt to establish fellowship with the North? One branch of the Church of God, to be sure, that for a while had a separate organization, has reunited in charity and cordially shaken hands, but that had been kept pure in ways that it is not necessary to mention here. How comes it, we say, that in morals and religion we are as distinct a people, as if a broad and trackless ocean flowed between us. Who does not see, what christian philosopher does not know the because that every fount whence their learning flows; that all their springs of knowledge, that almost every source of information is poisoned with rationalism and materialism, and that *slavery* of free-thinking which means only infidelity. It is just useless in a Southern community to debate these points. We have seen the effects, we have learned the cause. Are we to profit by the experience, or shall we permit ourselves to be led captive as of old times.

Let us say then in all earnestness, in all kindness, that the blood of our brothers will not have flowed in vain, our men will not uselessly have died, our treasure will not have been thrown away, if *now* we only free ourselves from that intellectual bondage to which we wilfully submitted in all those years that are gone. And if we make up our minds to turn away from those waters that breed disease and death: If we dig the holy wells and plant the sacred groves for ourselves so that our youth may drink from healthful streams, and lie down in the shade where is a pure atmosphere, we—yes—even we may soon gather strength and power enough to dam off the noxious flood that rolls this way and in time pour back a tide of truth, pure and undefiled.

Now, this matter of education in the higher walks of learning is a question that we Southern people cannot afford to pass by. It stares us in the face. The voices of our brothers who are gone are calling to us. "Let not such blood be shed in vain." Our own senses tell us of our desolation, and the precious little ones who are just behind us in the race, show in their eager faces and shining eyes that they are thirsting, not for the poisoned streams, not for the stagnant pools, but for the fresh, pure springs that lie hard by the Oracles of God.

Nor is this a matter in which we can afford to wait. The demands are pressing, and unless we can make provision for them our youth will soon begin again to stray off into other paths than our own. But experience teaches us that it is not so much separate State institutions that we need.—Such must be fostered by political bounties, and because of the nature of our government, must have some political bias. What we want is some Institution independent of politics and demagogues, a representative of our own exceptional and peculiar civilization; some true exponent of Southern character and Southern sentiment: where our religion shall be moved beyond the touch of the Radical philosopher on the one hand and the political Parson on the other, and where our language shall be kept pure from the pollution of the freedman's tongue and the carpet bagger's *nose*. We want a UNIVERSITY in the true sense of that word: to which the Southern man may look as the Frenchman does to L'Acadamie: as the Englishman to Cambridge and Oxford, and as the Irishman to Trinity College.

Now let us ask how many Southern men know, how many people in Wilmington know, that just such an institution as we need was projected and commenced before the war and is now languishing for means to supply pressing demands? How many people know that on the Sewanee Mountain yonder, with an endowment of ten thousand acres of land and four hundred thousand dollars, in the month of October, 1860, was laid the corner stone of a University of the South.

In a small pamphlet before us written by Rev. O. P. Thacker, we have a history of the progress and present situation and wants of that Institution, and to-night at St. James' Church that gentleman proposes to give to the people of Wilmington all the information he possess in regard to the matter, and then he will make personal application for assistance. This is an object that should commend itself to every Southern heart. Not only for its own merits, not only because it answers the present demand of our people, but because it bears the seal and sign manual of one of the nobles martyrs in our lost cause. It is the favorite child of one of our Christian heroes who gave his life for our freedom. For before he laid down his Episcopal robes, before the Bishop of the Church of God took up the sword in defense of right and justice Leonidas Polk had laid the foundation of this splendid monument of his own brain, and so it comes to us with his own seal upon its corner stone.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., **Nov. 20, 1869.**

Dear Journal:—The cost of the surveys made by the Government since 1844, with a view to laying out a proper route for a Pacific Railroad, have been over $8,000,000. Quite an item, to be added to the actual cost of the railroad.

It is stated on good authority that the President will recommend in his annual message the early construction of the Darien Canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

With regard to the appointments of the nine Judges to be made, nothing has been determined upon. It is rumored that Justice Grier will soon resign and that the two vacancies on the Supreme bench will be filled at the same time.—Attorney General Hoar will, no doubt, be one of them. I opine with regard to Justice Grier that the wish is father to the rumor.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives will meet here next week to hear new evidence and to make up their report in the impeachment case of Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama. If the Committee decide to report in favor of his impeachment, it will take a long time to try the case, judging from the fact that the investigation has already taken two years. The principal charges against Busteed were ignorance of the law and corruption in office. Busteed is a "carpet-bagger" from New York City, and is a fair specimen of his kind. If the charges named above are sufficiently serious to impeach a "truly loil leaguer" of the Busteed order, hanging would be a light punishment for three-fourths of the vile scum that were spewed out from the North during the war, and who hold place and position in the South upheld by force and fraud.—Busteed is too "loil" to suffer much.

A letter from Georgia received here states that Senator Cameron and Commissioner Delano and about thirty others, mostly Pennsylvania politicians, propose to travel over Southern Georgia to discover from personal observation the condition of that country, politically and otherwise, which they will present to Congress in connection with the question of admitting the Georgia Senators and Representatives. This extreme solicitude on the part of Cameron and Delano has reference to some political purpose which at present I am unable to determine. Mr. Christopher Columbus Delano, who would dearly like to be Senator Delano, had better leave Georgia politics alone and attend to the duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which he is paid for doing. Besides, he is wanted here to decide the question as to who shall step into the shoes of Mr. Hedges, late Supervisor for the Northern District of Ohio. There are over fifty applicants for the position and to make one political friend Delano must perforce make fifty or more political enemies, which every disappointed applicant will be, of course; all of which is good for Senator Sherman and bad for Delano, who has a longing for John's seat in the Senate.

General Tate, the Haytien Minister, was presented to the President on Monday, and the reply of the President no doubt brought joy to the heart of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner. He certainly has been educated up to their plane.

Blacks and whites in the same public schools as a basis for a "mingling of the races" certainly must follow, as a part of the principles of Radicalism, the avowals made by his Highness in the subjoined extracts. The President spoke his piece and said: "*General*, if any proof were wanting of the unbounded character of the prejudice which, *until recently*, pervaded at least *parts* of this country, against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks which you have just uttered: Provident statesmen, however, have neglected no fit opportunity for sanctioning and securing by law those privileges for *your kinsmen* which have been the inevitable and natural result of our great civil convulsion. Among them is *their right to employment* abroad as well as at home, *in the public service*—a right which, as you say, has been acknowledged by the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to *represent the United States in Hayti*. I congratulate myself for this occasion to *render homage* to the change of public sentiment adverted to by receiving you, as I cordially do, as the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic."

It would seem from the above that the 15th amendment is looked upon, by the writer of Grant's speech, as certain to become a part of the constitution and the President was selected to make a heavy bid for the negro vote. The proper appeal was made to Sambo, his love of ease and the "good things" of this life were touched upon when office for him was mentioned. The "late lamented" Abraham led the negro out of bondage, and now, the never-to-be-forgotten promises them oil, corn and honey. On the negro business Ulysses is ahead considerably, but Sumner having worn the subject threadbare has given it up to ride the Chinese hobby, and will not object to General Grant's using his thunder occasionally.

A Committee of the Virginia Legislature is to meet in Washington on December 10th for the purpose of urging the readmission of Virginia. Has it come to this, that a State of the Union, after having complied with all the requirements of the reconstruction law, acting in good faith in every particular, stooping so low as to consult the wishes of those in power in their every action, fearing to offend, selecting Senators not at all objectionable, must come to Washington and lobby as though they were desirous of passing a law that was a speculation and a fraud? Is this what is expected of sovereign States? Must they beg and barter with Senators and Representatives or lobbyists in order to get a recognition of their rights as a State? Or is some juggle premeditated by which the State of Virginia is to be kept under the rule of the sword and bayonet until further humbled in the dirt? We expect no less from our tyrants.

Ex-Senator Ben. Wade interviewed the President yesterday. It is thought he will be appointed one of the new Circuit Judges. Anything to keep him quiet and to prevent him wandering about the country. But won't Ben be a "hefty one" to dispense law. He is a "played out" fossil and should be shelved somewhere.

Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow County, N. C., June 14th, 1869.

Dr. E. PORTER, Rocky Point, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Jacksonville and the county of Onslow, having invariably observed the high-toned, gentlemanly principles displayed by you towards all with whom you dealt, and so often witnessed your more than ordinary skill as a praticing Physician, and, in fact, your almost unparalleled success in such practice, desire to present to you this, our petition, wishing to set forth first a feeble expression of the high regard we have for you personally, and secondly respectfully requesting or petitioning you to return to the county of Onslow, and locate in the town of Jacksonville, or some central part of the county, and devote your time (when not necessarily engaged in your domestic affairs) to the practice of medicine, at least from the 15th or 20th of July to the 15th or 20th of October next, during the most sickly season.

Respectfully submitted.

(The long list of signatures, Ladies and Gentlemen, are withheld for want of space, being entirely too lengthy for publication).

JACKSONVILLE, Onslow county, N. C., August 10th, 1869.

Dr. E. PORTER, Rocky Point, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed herewith please find a petition directed to yourself, signed by your correspondents and a large number of prominent citizens, (ladies and gentlemen) of Onslow county, respectfully soliciting your professional services in this county through the ensuing Fall, if not for a longer period. Sincerely hoping you may find it convenient to acquiesce in our wishes, and assuring you of our interest in your future success and welfare, wheresoever you may permanently locate, we remain, with feelings of the highest regard,

Your obedient servants,
GEO. R. WARD,
STEPHEN DIXON,
R. F. PELLETIER,
MAZER RUSSELL,
Z. M. COSTON. } *Com.*

ROCKY POINT, N. C., August 19th, 1869.

MESSRS. G. R. WARD, STEPHEN DIXON, R. F. PELLETIER, MAZER RUSSELL and Z. M. COSTON,

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 10th instant, written in behalf of, and enclosing a petition signed by a large number of the prominent citizens of the good old county of Onslow, is at hand, and I *more than regret* that I am unable to find language to express my emotions of pride at a compliment coming from such an honorable source, and to express my pleasure at knowing I have been so fortunate as to give entire satisfaction in the large and arduous practice I did in the county of my adoption; for in a practice covering an area of country of nearly fifty miles, and engrossing every hour of my time, I could hardly have expected to have given such universal satisfaction. It is true that no man ever strove harder to do his whole duty than I, and the proudest recollection of my life is your assurance that my efforts were mainly successful; and I would now most cheerfully accede to the wishes of my friends, were I to follow my own inclinations, but such is the nature of life, that we are, at any time, liable to encounter obstacles upon the path of fortune which we cannot always control. Such is my case, and while I am yet identified with, and love the people of your county as my best friends, circumstances of a private nature forbid my leaving my own home at present.

Hoping ever to occupy a prominent position in the affection of the generous people of all sections of your county, and being under lasting obligations, (especially to my lady friends, of whom I see the names of a large number signed to the petition), for the high compliment paid me,

I am, gentlemen,
your friend and ob't humble serv't,
E. PORTER, M. D.

nov 27 d&w1t

ROBERT C. KEHO.—There is no such corruption going on that it would take "two papers, both daily," to name, denounce and keep up with it. We asked, months ago, who Robert C. Keho was; we know this much, he is a carpet-bagger; living in Newbern. He filed an injunction against the Atlantic and Ohio Railroad Company. Dewees, our member of Congress, is thought to have had such a bill in contemplation for the purpose of levying black mail of that corporation. Judge Watts granted the injunction, and then dissolved it. Did anybody make money by the operation?

We expect to ventilate this injunction affair, the Plaintiff, the Judge, Dewees and Company.

We shall also inquire if Judge Watts has any State bonds for sale.

Ral. *Sentinel*.

In the Superior Court Thursday, Chas. Rea, a negro boy 18 years of age, was found guilty of an assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of Elizabeth Petty, a white girl thirteen years of age, and the daughter of Jacob Petty, the miller of Fox's mill, five or six miles from this place. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, and his Honor suspended judgment for the present.—Charlotte *Observer*.

Tennessee has seventeen thousand Free Masons.

Jefferson Davis,

A Four Days' Journey with the Confederate Chief—How he Looked and What he Said—His Alleged Complicity in the Assassination Plot—His Travels and Probable Future.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A ride from New Orleans up the Mississippi in that royal craft, the Great Republic, gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Jefferson Davis. He came aboard at Vicksburg, and proceeded as far as Memphis, and in consequence of the leakage of one of the boilers and a delay at the mouth of White river, the journey was prolonged for four days.

At Greenville, Mississippi, where the boat arrived on Sunday last, the news spread that "President Davis" was on board, and a crowd of nearly one hundred persons eagerly rushed to the cabin to have a look, or, more fortunately, to get a shake of the hand from their former chieftain.—The same thing was repeated when the boat stopped at Helena, Arkansas. It was noticeable that many colored persons displayed as much interest and enthusiasm as the white people, and seemed equally gratified to get a few kindly words from the man about whom such extraordinary associations clustered.

MR. DAVIS'S PERSONNEL.

I had not before seen Mr. Davis. I had pictured him as tall, bony and cadaverous. All the engravings and photographs given to the public make these characteristics more prominent than his real appearance justifies. His height is a little, if any, above the average. His face is well shaped, with regular features, his nose being neither so prominent nor so emphasized a Roman as is usually conveyed by his photographs. The lower part of his face is small, not indicating the pushing, aggressive, or bull-like qualities often noticeable in the contestants of the political arena, but, on the contrary, indicating a delicate organization, an amiable disposition and general culture. It is not a face expressive of genius or greatness. His eyes are blue, and, notwithstanding that the left eye is defective and almost visionless, add to the mildness of his face. His hair is quite gray, as are his thin whiskers and beard, and his moustache, which is exceedingly short, is almost white. The tones of his voice are pleasant, and his speech is deliberate and measured—a quality seldom possessed by one who is not a natural or trained orator. In some important respects, especially in the tones of his voice and his manner of speech, he is almost a counterpart of Judge Leavitt, of this city, save that he is fully ten years younger than the judge.

Mr. Davis's manner is exceedingly quiet and unobtrusive. He does not appear to seek notoriety, but rather to avoid it, and the attentions paid him were received in as undemonstrative a way as they might be were he a well-bred country gentleman, instead of having been the political head and front of the most memorable civil convulsion the world has yet witnessed. He is a man whom accident has forced into a position of factitious prominence. The quality that makes and marks a leader, among men, sometimes called "personality," "individuality," "character"—that something which impresses the mind into the mood of his mind and carries you along with him—this Mr. Davis does not possess. Mr. Davis's health has greatly improved since his release from confinement. His friends who saw him during the troubled and anxious times of 1862, 1863 and 1864 expressed their surprise and gratification at the marked improvement in his appearance and general health.

MR. DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The four days' travel on board the Great Republic gave me the opportunity of inquiring of Mr. Davis about certain matters connected with the rebellion of which the true history has yet to be written, and not least among them, his alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. Mr. Davis said that, owing to the closeness of his confinement at Fortress Monroe, and his subsequent travels, he had not even read what had been alleged against him. The testimony sworn to at the trial of the conspirators before the military commission at Washington, and which is still credited by tens of thousands of persons at the North, is, in brief, as follows:

Testimony of Lewis F. Bates, a witness for the prosecution, May 30, 1865, as published in the official report: "I reside in Charlotte, North Carolina, where I have resided a little over four years. I am superintendent of the Southern Express Company for the State of North Carolina. I am a native of Massachusetts. On the 12th of April Jefferson Davis stopped at my house in Charlotte, where he made an address to the people from the steps of my house. While speaking a telegram from John C. Breckinridge was handed to him. The following telegram was handed to the commission:

GREENSBOROUGH, April 19, 1865.

His Excellency, President Davis:

President Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre of Washington on the night of the 14th instant. Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

In concluding his speech Jefferson Davis read that dispatch aloud and made this remark: "If it were to be done, it were better that it were well done." I am quite sure these are the words he used. A day or two afterward Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge were present at my house, when the assassination of the President was the subject of conversation. In speaking of it, John C. Breckinridge remarked to Mr. Davis that he regretted it very much; that it was unfortunate for the people of the South at that time. Davis replied: "Well, General, I don't know; if it were to be done at all, it were better that it were well done, and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

No other witnesses testified to these assertions, though five witnesses were called in support of the personal character and reliability of this witness. I repeated the main points of this testimony to Mr. Davis and, in his quiet and habitually undemonstrative manner, he pronounced the whole thing an entire and absolute falsehood.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Mr. Davis's conversation giving some retrospect of his travels in Great Britain was deeply interesting. Like every educated American, whose ideal associations with the things of the past are derived from books, he seemed to have intensely enjoyed his visits to the cathedrals and the ruins of monasteries and abbeys, which carried him back to the days of early Christian civilization. His reception in Scotland he spoke of as particularly cordial and his visits to different points of interest there as affording him the greatest gratification. The account of his visit to the Giant's Causeway, Staffa, and more especially that to the Island of Iona, he narrated with much enthusiasm. Iona—a little rocky island which lies a few miles off the coast of Scotland, noted for its curious basaltic columns and cathedral-like caverns, but now desolate and barren—he pictured as it once existed, the seat of learning and piety, and the point whence Christianity is said to have spread over the whole of Great Britain. He visited the mementoes of its past glory, its ruined monasteries, crosses, and the tombs of saints and ancient kings, and spoke with intellectual reverence of the pleasure it afforded him to stand beside the graves of Duncan and Macbeth.

MR. DAVIS'S FUTURE.

I understand it to be Mr. Davis's intention in due time to give to the world his version of the political affairs in which he so prominently figured. He will employ a photograpic emanuensis to facilitate his labors, and as he has already accumulated a goodly store of materials, its publication may not be long delayed. Mr. Davis is blamed for many things respecting which it will be interesting to hear him in his own defense. I know he is censured by many in the South for the prolongation of the war. I have again and again heard it said by Southerners that, after the battle of Gettytburg General Lee urged measures of compromise to the end of obtaining peace, which Mr. Davis persistently opposed. The family of Mr. Davis is still in England. Of his own future he did not speak positively. His friends believe that the United States will be his future home, and that he will not return to Europe, save to bring home Mrs. Davis and his children.

THAT HOMICIDE CASE—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—EVIDENCE OF THE WITNESSES.—Coroner Allen and the jury of inquest summoned by him over the body of Sandy Sykes, the colored man who in an affray at Point Peter with Bacchus Quince (colored) on Tuesday last, did not conclude their investigation until yesterday noon, having simply adjourned over until the next morning, after finding it impossible to complete their labors Wednesday evening. The following statements of Mr. W. F. Potter and Dr. E. A. Anderson, the two principal witnesses examined, throw some light on the case:

Wm. F. Potter sworn—I know the deceased—been working on the plantation off and on for the last two (2) years. Saw him alive yesterday at 6½ o'clock, P. M. He was senseless and unconscious. I came up here about 9 o'clock, 23d, and gave my horse to Sandy Sykes to hold, and went into a room of one of the hands working on the plantation. While I was in there, heard loud talking and came out and found Bacchus and Sandy quarreling. I heard no words, but next thing they were scuffling. I called to some of the hands to part them, which was done. In the scuffle Sandy bit a piece out of Bacchus' lip. Had them parted, and I went into the room; while I was in there, they commenced fighting again.—Sandy Sykes ran into the room and took up a stick. Bacchus followed him into the room, fighting, and picked up a stick and struck him (Sykes). He was close to him when he struck him. He had the stick in both hands, and the lick was more of a shove and a blow. The deceased was a man beliked by all the hands on the plantation, of an amiable disposition; and the other (Bacchus) is kind-hearted and well-disposed, but passionate. I saw the deceased about 8½ o'clock, and he was dead.

Dr E. A. Anderson sworn—Was called to see Sandy Sykes, and arrived at the point at 12 M. on the morning of the 23d—found Sandy lying on the floor with a very weak and feeble pulse, stertorous breathing, great rattling in the throat, and pupils of the eyes so much contracted that they were not larger than a pin, hands and feet cold and rapidly growing colder. On examining right temple found great swelling as if blood was collected under the skin. Could not detect any fracture of the outer tablet of the skull by feeling, but as I understood that blood flowed freely from the mouth and nose was satisfied that the inner plate of the skull was fractured, and probably sharp splinters of bone driven into the brain—which was subsequently found to be the case, after a *post mortem* examination. Remained with Sandy two hours trying to bring on a reaction by heat and stimulants, as he could not swallow, but to no purpose. Left at 2 P. M. satisfied that he would die that evening, which he did at 7 P. M. Wednesday, the 24th, at 4 P. M., being summoned by the Coroner and ordered to make a *post mortem* examination proceeded to do so at once, and found the following injury: Upon cutting into the scalp, over the seat of the blow, found a coagulum of blood some three (3) inches in diameter and one inch thick, but no fracture of the outer plate of the skull. Upon removing the skull-plate, found a fracture of the inner plate of the skull on the right side of the head under the seat of the blow, a very large clod of blood, some 2½ inches in diameter by a ¼ of an inch thick, between the skull and the brain. Several large splinters of bone were driven deep into the brain, making a hole ¾ inch in diameter and some 3 inches deep, into which I ran my forefinger up to the hand. And I was satisfied that the death of Sandy Sykes was produced by a fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain. This fracture was produced by a blow from some heavy, blunt instrument, probably the stick of wood exhibited.

Two other witnesses, Geo. Malloy and Elijah Hawkins (colored), were also examined. Both agree in saying that Bacchus Quince is a kind-hearted man, but passionate, yet soon over his passion and bearing no malice. Malloy deposed in his testimony that Bacchus wept like a child when he saw what he had done, and begged them all to do something for Sandy, and offered to give all his wages and work for two years in order to gain money to pay for any and all attention paid to the sufferer. At his request Dr. Anderson was sent for. He made no attempt to escape, but willingly surrendered himself into custody. According to Malloy's statement it seems that Sandy Sykes had had some quarrel with Bacchus Quince's wife the morning of the affray, but it is not clearly shown what was the cause of the difficulty.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by a blow inflicted by a stick of wood in the hands of Bacchus Quince."

Loyal Cant.

The New York *Times* in pitching into Mr. Jefferson Davis and talking about him as "the parricide of the country" who sent "more than 1,200,000 strong men to bloody graves," and all that sort of thing, is guilty of an anchroism, It is only the other day that Henry Ward Beecher declared, in effect, that the late war with the South was not fought on any moral principle, and that its issue was due simply to the overpowering brute force of the North; while Chief Justice Chase has recently rebuked the cant of those who talk about "repentant rebels" by demanding to be informed of "what have the rebels done that they should repent?" and indignantly asking if "they were not equally conscientious in their support of the Southern cause as we of the North were in our advocacy of the cause of the Union?" The *Times* should remember that this is the year 1869, and not 1865 and that what was a good enough Morgan five years ago is lamentably out of date now. As to its remark that the treatment of the Southern leaders by the North "has been pure grace, perfect moderation, supreme magnanimity," we can anly suppose that it was "writ sarcastic."—New York *World*, Nov. 23.

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